The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO—RECALL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER—THE CONNECTION BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND GREAT BRITAIN, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

According to dispatches received at the Navy Department, from the United States ship *Saratoga*, dated the 13th inst., Minister McLANE was passing the Summer at the City of San Andreas, and would return to Vera Cruz on the 1st of September. Two Spanish frigates and one French brig-of-war were at Sacrificios. The sick list of the *Saratoga* was slowly increasing, but the captain hoped, by careful attention, to stay the progress of the disease, although it was in the midst of the sickly season.

A letter from Vera Cruz states that Minister OTWAY has been ordered by the British Government to avail himself of the leave of absence previously granted, and surrender the charge of the Legation to Mr. MATHEWS, the Secretary of the Legation.

Ably written circulars have been addressed by OCAMPO to the Governors of the several States of Mexico, impressing upon them the necessity of enforcing the recent reformatory decrees of the Constitutional Government.

Nothing concerning the late Convention between Guatemala and Great Britain, the former ceding a large extent of territory to the latter, has reached this Government in an official form, but it is known that the Administration is not an indifferent observer of events in this quarter.

Numerous applications are pending for the Deputy Marshalships for taking the next census, but no appointments will be made until further legislation by Congress.

Lieut. J. G. BOYLE has been ordered to proceed to Panama to report to Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY for duty as Naval Storekeeper and Commissioner of Stores.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Republican State Convention, to-day, nominated ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, the present incumbent, for Governor. The vote was: RANDALL, 118; SCHUE, 48; scattering, 23.

Decision in the Averill Ore Bed Case.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The Commissioners appointed to settle the claims of certain parties against the State, for the purchase of the Averill ore bed of the Clinton Prison, have made a decision. The parties claimed $100,000 as the amount of the purchase money, under the contract of the State officers in 1856, and interest for two years, or damages to the amount of $150,000. The Commissioners declare the contract of 1856 as illegal and void, and award $35,000 damages to the claimants.

From the Kansas Gold Region.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says that the Express, with Denver City dates of the 24th inst., reached Leavenworth to-day. The richness of the new diggings at the headwaters of the South Platte is confirmed, but the prospects of profitable mining were not flattering, owing to the distant location, the roughness of the roads and the consequent difficulty of procuring supplies. Four quartz grinders were in successful operation at Gregory Valley. The Express brought a large quantity of gold dust.

An Indian fight took place on the 13th inst. between the Brule, Sioux and Poncas. Eleven of the latter were killed and seven wounded.

Cricket Match at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A cricket match took place to-day between eleven of the St. George's Club, of New-York, and sixteen of the Albany, Rensselaer and Western Clubs. The score stands as follows: First innings—Albany, Rensselaer and Western Clubs, 113; St. George's Club, 193.

Woman Arrested for Murdering Her Son.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A mulatto woman named WITTON has been arrested in Scarborough, Me., for the murder of her son, aged 15 years, on Monday, and afterwards burning her house, in the oven of which she had placed his remains.

Double Balloon Ascension.

ITHACA, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Messrs. COX and BROOKS, of St. Louis, made a fine double ascension in their celebrated balloons [illegible] and *Excelsior*, at 3 o'clock to-day, from the Fair grounds in this city. There was a large concourse of people present.

Terrible Accident at Genesee Falls.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 31.

A young man, named WM. H. JOHNSON, fell from the top of the Genesee Falls this afternoon, while witnessing the rope-walking of M. DE LAVE and, striking the rocks below, was instantly killed. The distance he fell was over 90 feet. The accident occurred near where SAM PATCH met his death.

Stables Burnt in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

At an early hour this morning the City Stables, on Commercial-street, were set on fire and totally destroyed. The horses, wagons, &c., were saved. The fire extended to the coal-shed of the gas works, destroying the shed and about 1,000 chaldrons of cannel coal. The City Stable buildings were of wood, and not of great value.

Death of Major Kearsley.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Major JONATHAN KEARSLEY, a resident of this city for over forty years, and a prominent actor in the early history of Michigan, died this morning.

The City of Baltimore and Vanderbilt.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool, passed here at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, for Southampton and Bremen, passed here on Tuesday.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 30.

The United States Mail Steamship *Florida* arrived below at 4 o'clock Tuesday evening.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Locust Point*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived this morning. All well.

From Hayti.

MOVEMENT AT PORT-AU-PRINCE—THE SOUTHERN PORTS—JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE INTERIOR.

We have received per the schooner *A. C. Brewer*, from Port-au-Prince, the *Feuille du Commerce* of Aug. 13. At that date business in Port-au-Prince continued dull. During the week five vessels had arrived and four had sailed. The receipts of Coffee during the week amounted to 699 bags, weighing 8,236 pounds. The French war-brig *Olivier*, Capt BOYER, arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 10th of August, from Port de France.

At Jacmel, Aug. 9, business was also dull. The prices of provisions and merchandize generally were maintained, but the recovery of trade was very slow. There had been no arrivals of merchantmen. The English steamer *La Plata*, from St. Thomas, touched at Jacmel Aug. 4, *en route* for Jamaica.

Similar reports in regard to the dullness of trade were received from Cayes and from Jeremie Aug. 9, and from Cape Haytien and Gonaives Aug. 10. The stock of provisions at Jeremie was almost exhausted on Aug. 8, when a small supply was received from the capital coastwise.

The President of Hayti left the Capital on Thursday, the 9th of August, at 3 o'clock in the morning, to go to Leogane. It was said that he would return to Port au Prince before the Sunday following.

The President had approved the notification of the Haytien tariff enacted by the *Corps Legislatif* on the 20th of July last.

The Reported Loss of the "Congress" without Foundation.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal.

We learn from Commander CARR, of the Navy yard, that the rumor that the frigate *Congress* had been lost, contained in a morning coemporary, is without foundation. The vessel left our naval station a few weeks since for the Brazil station, as the flagship, and at last accounts was doing admirably, and all on board were enjoying excellent health.

From the Bulletin.

We are authorized to state that the "rumored" story of the loss of the United States frigate *Congress*, with all on board, is without foundation. The paragraph in the *North American* of this morning is calculated to create much anxiety in the minds of those who have friends and relatives on board this noble ship.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BAVARIA.

LONDON FILES ONE DAY LATER.

Great Speech of Mr. Cobden at Rochfort.

Some Results of his American Tour.

THE GREAT CELEBRATION AT PARIS

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The screw-steamship *Bavaria*, of the Hamburg line, from Southampton, Aug. 18, arrived here yesterday in the afternoon.

We are thus placed in possession of London journals a day later than those previously had by the *City of Washington* and the *Ariel*; though the news has been anticipated by telegraph from Cape Race.

A telegram from Paris, dated Aug. 17, says:

The *Moniteur* contains the following list of nominations to the Senate: Generals Renault, Forey, Thiry, the Prince de la Moskowa, Admiral Tréhouart, Comte de Labedoyère, Baron Paul de Richemont, and Baron de Vincent.

The young Grand Duke of Tuscany arrived yesterday at Paris. He has been received by the Emperor, who invited him to remain for some time at Paris, in order to await what events may transpire. The Emperor gave him a very kind and gracious reception.

The Tuscan Assembly declared, on the 16th ult., by a unanimous vote, that the dynasty of Lorraine could be neither recalled nor accepted to reign in Tuscany. The following is the text of the motion:

"The Assembly declares that the dynasty of Lorraine, which, on the 27th of April, 1859, voluntarily abandoned Tuscany, without leaving there any form of government, to join the enemy's camp, has rendered itself absolutely incompatible with the order and welfare of Tuscany; declares that it does not know any manner in which that dynasty can be re-established and maintained without hurting the sentiments of the population, without a constant and inevitable danger of seeing the public peace incessantly disturbed, to the detriment of Italy; for which reasons it formally proclaims that the dynasty of Lorraine cannot be recalled or received to reign again over Tuscany."

MODENA, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

After a solemn service had been performed at the Cathedral, at which all the bodies of the State were present, Signor FARINI opened the National Assembly in the *grande salle* of the Palace, amid enthusiastic plaudits. After having spoken a few eloquent words on the history of Modena during the present century, on that of the Sardinian Government, that of the different provinces, and on the last Dictatorship, he deposited the powers given him as Dictator in the hands of the Deputies. He urged them to express freely, and with that calmness which is the result of right, their wishes for the definitive settlement of the Constitution of the country, and in addressing himself to Europe he said, "We are ready to give to the civilized world all the guarantees of order and peace, on the condition that liberty is assured to us, and that Italy shall belong to the Italians." The Assembly voted also an address of thanks to NAPOLEON III. At the close of the assembly the Modenese troops fired a salute from the ramparts of the town.

The Second and Third Regiments of Swiss in the service of the King of Naples are to be completely disbanded; the First and Fourth to be transformed into four battalions of Chasseurs for the nationat army.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has arrived at Berne.

It is asserted that the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at Zurich decline to confer direct with the Piedmontese Plenipotentiary, who protests against Lombardy being charged with any portion of the Austrian debt.

Disturbances have taken place in Candia, and some *gendarmes* have been strangled and put to death.

The Czar has presented the Sultan with the decoration of the Order of St. Andrew in diamonds valued at 1,000,000 piastres, in acknowledgment of the reception recently given to the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE

THE GREAT CELEBRATION IN PARIS.

The French Army at Home—The Procession and the March—Side Views and Incidents—Minor Groups—The Story of the Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1859.

The hardy and sun-browned fellows who fought through the brilliant campaign of Italy, have just received their reward in the coin they love best: wreaths of laurels, bouquets and the clapping of hands. For an army that fights alone for glory, this is indeed its most appropriate reward. A Frenchman asks no better; his love for the plaudits of the crowd predominates over all others. For this he will deprive himself of all the luxuries of life, one-half its necessaries even, and risk his life besides. But he loves decorations and promotions as well, for these serve to attract toward him the attention he courts, and these too he has received largely in the late ovation. Besides some five thousand promotions and decorations in rank and file, a medal, commemorate of the late glorious campaign, is to be presented to every man who took part in it.

The ovation of Sunday was indeed a grand and a magnificent spectacle. One may be excused for growing enthusiastic in favor of the soldier who goes out to battle at the order of his chief, and returns wounded, but happy and victorious. The country owes him something more than the meagre sum allowed him by Government, and this debt was gloriously acquitted on this occasion. The city dressed herself in her grandest attire; her modern *via sacra* was covered with triumphal arches, and lined with wreaths of laurels, flowers, and charming women. Half a million of strangers had flocked to the city to give animation to the *fête*, and a voice of welcome to the returned warrior. This last act of the campaign was a fit capital for the column of Italian glory.

It is not necessary to enter here into a detailed account of this great military festival; the journals of Paris will furnish you these; the account you will find in *Galignani's Messenger* is the fullest and most accurate. I will confine myself mostly to remarks on incidents which came under my own observation, or to those which made the most impression.

Several persons who were stationed at different points on the route of procession, and whom I had requested to take particular and accurate note of the manner in which the Emperor and army were received, have reported to this effect: At the Bastille and in the quarters of the working people, neither the Emperor nor the army was received as warmly as was the Crimean army nor as warmly as my informants thought they should have been. On the other hand as the procession approached the more fashionable part of the town, the ovation was complete in all its details of *vivats*, bouquets, and wreaths of laurels. At the Place Vendome, which had been converted into a sort of imitation of the Roman Coliseum, and contained twenty thousand people, the *élite* of Paris society, the reception of both the Emperor and his army was colossal, and must have repaid to the poor soldier at least a multitude of sufferings under the burning rage of an Italian sun. The change in the reception offered the army from the poorer to the more fashionable quarters, commenced exactly at the point on the Boulevards which marks the line between the fashionable and the commercial and working classes. It was a the famous restaurant Vachette that the first extravagant demonstration was made; from this house, crammed from top to bottom with fashionable people, bouquets never ceased to rain for a moment on the officers' and soldiers' heads, while offerings much less poetical and more comforting to the inner man, were frequently made.

I need not stop to explain to you why the working classes were less enthusiastic than the others. You will understand that these people, democratic in sentiment, and admirers of the sword as a means of settling political questions saw in the Italian campaign a war for the liberation of an oppressed people; and in the peace o Villafranca, an arrestation of the good work hal accomplished. The Emperor observed this coldness on the part of that class of his subjects whom he has most courted, and he wore a displeased ai during the whole ceremony. Thus for this occasion the sympathies of the people may be said to have been reversed: to-day it is the *bourgeoisie* and the aristocracy who applaud, the working classes who remain indifferent.

It was curious to observe the manner in which different officers and different regiments were received by the people. The Emperor and his *état-major* were received on the Place Vendome with loud cries of welcome and the waving of handkerchiefs; nevertheless I heard behind me some voices cry *Vive l'Armée!* which certainly did not cry *Vive l'Empereur!* (I ought to tell you that, by the politeness of the American Legation, I occupied a seat in the Diplomatic tribune, next to the place occupied by the Emperor and Empress.)

The greatest ovation was made to the soldiers who bore the captured Austrian flags. They were loaded down with bouquets, and were received on the Place Vendome with thunders of applause. Next to these the conductors of the captured cannon, forty in number, excited the greatest enthusiasm. And here I should mention a circumstance which shows the delicacy of the Emperor toward his enemy, and his strict fidelity to the rules of propriety. Four flags were taken from the enemy, two floating, one only a staff, and the other wrapped up. These flags appeared in the procession of Sunday exactly as taken on the battle field; that is to say, the two flags that were floating when captured were here carried open; the staff denuded of its flag, with the exception of a mere ribbon, was paraded in its significant nudity; and the flag of the Prince Wasa division, found rolled up and hid away in the church at Solferino, was carried with its [illegible]india-rubber casing over it just as found, the words in German letters, "Flag of the Wasa division," being perceptible on the casing. Thus, too, only those cannon captured during the conflict were marched in the procession; a large number found abandoned in the citadel of Brescia were not exhibited.

Of all the Marshals, CANROBERT seemed to have the most friends on the Place Vendome. His arrival at the head of the third *corps d'armée* was the signal for an immense outburst of applause. The fact is CANROBERT, although he looks most like a warrior of all the Marshals of France, is known to be the most humane, and somehow or other he has an old hold on the affections of the people which appears to survive the ridicule they attempt to throw on him in certain quarters. McMAHON, of all the Marshals, was the only one who retained the *képi*, and on this account seems not to have been recognized by all the people. He was met, however, in our neighborhood with a hearty welcome, to which he made no manner of reply; in fact, he rode to his place opposite the Emperor with so quick and rapid a movement that the people got the impression that he did not relish their compliments. On the Boulevards, the indifference with which both McMAHON and NIEL received the compliments of the crowd, gave rise to a belief that they were dissatisfied with the conclusion o the war. At one point McMAHON caught a bouquet which was thrown at him, and, handing it dryly to one of his aids, ordered it carried back to the soldiers. Gen. FOREY, at the head of the famous 91st Regiment of the Line—the little fellows who did the business under his orders at Montebello—was loudly applauded by the crowd. He is a magnificent man physically—perhaps the finest looking General in the army of Italy. Gen. BOURBAKI, an Algerian, commander of the Turcos, and a very fine-looking soldier, also received an immense salutation from the crowd. He and McMAHON are the two gods of those savages, the Turcos. They would follow them to the world's end, and they obey them in everything, purely through the sentiment of admiration. They say of McMAHON, in their African style, that his head is in the heavens and his arms around the earth. Gen. LADMIRAULT, wounded; Gen. DE LA MOTTEROUGE, Gen. MELLINET, Gen. RENAULT, Gen. VINOY, and especially Gen. TROCHU, all men who have distinguished themselves in Africa, in the Crimea, and now in Italy, were vehemently applauded at the Place Vendome.

Certain regiments received greater attention than others. Thus the Zouaves, the Grenadiers, the Chasseurs, and the Voltigeurs of the Guard, the mounted Chasseurs d'Afrique, the 1st and 2d Regiments of Zouaves of the Line, the Turcos, the Foreign Legion, and the 91st Regiment of the Line, already mentioned, were particularly applauded. This 91st regiment occupied the place of honor at the head of the troops of the Line. They were engaged in every battle in the late campaign, and distinguished themselves everywhere. The 3d Zouaves—the regiment which distinguished itself at Palestro, and was then placed under the orders of the King VICTOR EMANUEL—is still in Italy. (The reader will recollect that there are but four regiments of Zouaves—one in the Guard, without number, and three in the Line—in all something like 12,000 men. The 2d Regiment contains the largest number of Algerians. The Foreign Legion is composed of volunteers of all nations; they have fought magnificently during the present war, and always at the side of the Turcos, or Algerian Riflemen.)

The wounded who were able to march in the procession, were all placed in a mass, and numbered less than a thousand. I need not tell you that their reception by the crowd was of the warmest kind; they were loaded down with flowers. Many of these brave fellows excited the sympathy of the public by the sad nature of their mutilation; but it was reserved for one of them to create an emotion so deep that the women burst into tears, and the men, instead of cheering, gazed with silent respect. This was a young officer who marched proudly with his arms both amputated below the elbow, and the stumps bound in slings across his breast. His face was pale and bore the trace o suffering, but he bore his deformity with the indifference of a true soldier. The Emperor sent a Cent-Garde to him to ask his name, no doubt with a view to his promotion and relief. A wounded Turco left the ranks and talked for some moments with the Emperor, and a sergeant also approached His Majesty and handed him a paper, most probably a petition for a mutilated comrade. The *vivandiere* who was shot through the leg was in the procession, and was stopped and invited to go to the Empress.

The Marshals as fast as they arrived opposite the Emperor at the head of the respective corps, saluted their Majesties, and with their suite wheeled and took position opposite them, so that the soldiers passed between. As soon as the corps had passed, they took their station behind the Emperor, and almost beneath the *estrade* on which the Empress and the Imperial household were seated. Marshals PELISSIER and RANDON were already in that position, so that at the end of the ceremony there stood behind the Emperor, besides the two just mentioned, Marshals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, MACMAHON, CANROBERT, NIEL, and MAGNAN, the latter arriving during the passage of the troops from the other direction. I sat within five feet of the nearest of the line of Marshals, and was not a little amused at their various modes of passing the time. CANROBERT talked constantly in the ear of the Minister of War, (RANDON,) gesticulating violently and without cessation, and one could easily imagine that the subject of his conversation was NIEL'S letter published that morning in the *Indépendance Belge*. RANDON, a tall, straight, active looking man, with gray hair and moustache, listened and acquiesced as if he were exactly of his interlocutor's opinion. Next to RANDON sat Marshal MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta, on a horse as quiet as his master, neither moving nor showing any disposition either to talk or to hold any fellowship with those around them. MACMAHON, as seen on this occasion, is either a non-communicative individual, or else something is wrong to-day. He looked gayer down at Solferino, within the smell of gunpowder. His appearance is not striking, although he is unquestionably the ablest man in the French army. His moustache is sandy, his hair the same color, and cut close; he is but little over the medium height, and slim; his forehead is expansive, his eye small, and he has the appearance of a thinker. MACMAHON was born in the same year as the Emperor, 1808. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS sits next to MACMAHON, and although he is a very old man, and has but one arm, he is the most playful man of the lot. He takes off his *chapeau* and finds a quantity of rain collected in the top of it, and, to amuse the Empress and the boy, who sit above, dashes the water on the officers of the Emperor's suite, all the time keeping one eye in front of him to see that the Emperor does not catch him at it. He is a tall, slim, straight old man, who commenced his military career under the first NAPOLEON, and he handles his drawn sword and bridle with one hand just as well as if he had two. NIEL stands next to him, and appears more gay than MACMAHON although these two are set down as the discontents at the termination of the war. They had only got a taste of human gore, and were drawn from the trail with reluctance. NIEL is a tall, slim man, with large, hollow cheeks, brown hair, and straggling beard. He has an expression of immense energy in his face, and is destined, with MACMAHON, to take and keep the first rank in the army. Marshal RENAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, Commander of the Imperial Guard, is 75 years old, a man of middle height, straight, not heavy in person, with gray moustache, imperial and side-whiskers, (the latter totally destroy the military character of his face,) and has a mild, quiet air, calculated to mislead one as to his profession. Marshal MAGNAN was as fussy as his enormous size and a restless horse would permit, while the old Duke of MALAKOFF looked I thought with an eye of jealousy on a scene in which he had not been permitted to take a part.

As one of the regimental bands came to take its station on the Place Vendome in front of us, while its regiment defiled past, it played the new Italian Marseillaise, or rather Milanaise, which annoyed the Austrians so much, and which they prohibited in their Italian Provinces. It was the first air I heard on arriving in Italy, and the last one I heard on leaving; the Italians ate, drank, went to bed, got up, marched and fought their enemies in unison with its notes; I did the same (all but the fighting) myself. It is one of those glorious airs which raises a man's hair to the perpendicular and sets his nerves in a tremor. It utters the plaintive cry of the Italians struggling for liberty, it calls them from their firesides and clusters them under the flag of independence; it leads them to the midst of roaring cannon and flashing steel; hushes to sleep the dying warriors on the field of battle, and then sounds aloud the note of victory. I was always afraid when I heard this piece of exciting music that some one might come along and banter me to join GARIBALDI! The world owes Italy her independence, if for nothing else than her glorious music!

Several arrests of Italians were made the night before the military festival. The old story of Italian assassins is about to recommence just when we had hoped it was forever quieted. Among the arrests were those of two gentlemen in whose company I crossed the Simplon three weeks ago. One of them, however, by taking the officers to his house showed them his furlough from the army of GARIBALDI, and by his representations in regard to his friend, both were at once liberated. I met them only an hour afterwards at a public garden, and they recounted me their adventure with evident glee at their happy escape. Both these gentlemen were Piedmontese, residents of Domodopola, and far from being intriguers against the life of the Emperor. It is supposed that all those arrested will soon be liberated.

In the diplomatic box, on the day of the procession, nearly all the diplomatic corps were present. They were not invited, however, in uniform, and, according to etiquette, this allows the members to come or not as they see fit. It was so arranged expressly, so as not to put certain Ministers to the necessity of making embarrassing excuses for their absence. Neither the young Prince DE METTERNICH, Minister from Austria, nor Count POURTALES, Prussian Minister, nor Lord COWLEY were present. Most of the small German Powers, however, were represented, and the new Persian Legation, which had just arrived, was there in all its oriental glory. These Eastern diplomats were immensely astonished at the extent of the military force displayed before them. Prince METTERNICH was at a small reception the evening previous at St. Cloud, and had a great deal of attention shown him.

Prince NAPOLEON did not appear at the reception of the troops, because his corps, the Fifth, remains in Italy.

The Americans displayed a considerable number of flags for the *fête*, but not a single British flag was to be seen. And yet the English are five times more numerous in Paris than the Americans. Some Sardinian and Austrian flags were displayed on the public buildings in clusters on escutcheons or designs representing peace.

A considerable number of officers of the American Army were present and witnessed the reception of the soldiers.

MALAKOFF.

THE GENERAL AMNESTY IN FRANCE—BRITISH COMPLIMENTS TO THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

From the London Times.

The announcement made by NAPOLEON III., in yesterday's *Moniteur*, goes forth loaded with a burden of happiness, some shreds of which will fall upon every country. The Emperor of the French for the first time feels himself so strong in the affection of his army, and so sure of the loyalty of his people, that he can afford to be magnanimous. The earliest use to which he puts the power he has acquired by his successful Italian campaign is to publish among all nations a full and entire amnesty to all Frenchmen suffering punishment or under surveillance for crimes or offences of a political character. The season has arrived when he can enjoy the greatest luxury of well-rooted power—the consciousness of being able to contemn his enemies. Wherever civilization thrives, in the great cities of the Atlantic, in the somewhat crapulous habitations that surround our Leicester square, in the islands that are the sole remnant of our old Normandy Dukedom, and more sparsely in the cities of Continental Europe, there are scattered numberless Frenchmen gasping vainly for the air of France and regretting dismally the Boulevards of Paris. *Une idée politique* is a very fine thing so long as it gives importance and consequence to its inspired author, and so long as that consequence can be enjoyed within the arrondissements; but when it removes a Frenchman to the miserable substitutes for his Parisian enjoyments which are to be obtained in the foul-smelling foreign *quartier* of London, that *idée politique* quickly subsides into a vague bitterness of spirit and a mere dull hatred of the author of his banishment. Here, and across the Atlantic even, the morbid vanity which usually forms the staff which is whipped up into Socialist or Republican enthusiasm dies away. There is no one to applaud and no one to admire. The life of a French patriot in London, or even in New-York, is not a life of very constant adulation. No one cares for him or his cause. He probably soon gets more disgusted with the Government which gives him an asylum than with the Government from whose power he has fled; and perhaps he seeks at last to gratify his spleen by prophecies to unheeding passers-by of the downfall of all the prosperity which he sees about him. Exile such as this is a bitter lesson. There are thousands who have at last learned that a sentence of banishment is a sentence of oblivion, and who, perhaps, with a silly protest and some foolish phrases, would be only too happy to creep back again to France, and behave prudently for the future.

The opportunity is now afforded to them. The terms of the amnesty appear to be ample. It is full and entire pardon to all who have been sentenced for political crimes, and oblivion to all who have been the objects of measures taken for the public security. It is, perhaps, dangerous to speculate how far we may stretch the meaning of the first category, but it appears certain that it will comprehend all who are not actually under confinement or working out their sentences. It will render such men as VICTOR HUGO and LOUIS BLANC free to return. It will give back their liberty to the multitudes of citizens whose lives have long been passed under the surveillance of the police. A very little thing, seen through the magnifying lenses of those Espinasse laws, was enough to deprive a Frenchman of his freedom of action. A ticket-of-leave convict under our English criminal law was more free than a Frenchman who had by some word or sign brought himself to be suspected of disaffection, and to be dealt with under the laws of which Gen. ESPINASSE was the author. The wretched man's steps were dogged. He dwelt where he was told to dwell; he removed only under permission, with difficulty obtained; his means of subsistence were critically watched; all his acts were noted; and upon any symptom of an intention to rebel against this insufferable position he was liable by law, without trial or public inquiry, to be privily seized and transported to Lambessa or Cayenne. We must recollect the position of political *suspects* in France to realize the full importance of these few lines in the *Moniteur*. If it should even go no further than to restore liberty to those under surveillance for political offences, it will create all the difference between individual slavery and individual liberty in the French territory. We read the amnesty as meaning much more than this, and hope that it will call home many exiles whose disconsolate faces are familiar in our streets. Perhaps it is too much to promise ourselves that this proclamation of mercy will go forth to the borders of the Great Sahara and the swamps of Cayenne. In the centre of that rich plain of Lambessa, strewed with mouldering monuments of Roman greatness, there is a prison, not very closely guarded, for the captive could escape only to the forest behind where the wild beasts would devour him, or to the hot plains, where he could be readily retaken. In that well-built and well conducted prison live and labor some hundreds of Frenchmen, confined for offences against political order. At Cayenne, where all hope of escape is still more desperate, a much more numerous body of political offenders are suffering a much more dreadful doom. Does this amnesty extend to them? Is it, in short, to be read as confined to political offenders now upon the soil of France, or does it apply to French proscripts all over the world? In the former case it is a great boon; but in the latter it is a great magnanimity. At any rate, we may hope that if Lambessa is not to pass from a prison to a commodious barrack, and if Cayenne is not to cease to be a name of terror, yet, in the pursuit of the policy now inaugurated, extensive revisions will be made of the lists of those who were deported under the Espinasse laws, and that the time may shortly come when there will be no Frenchman under condemnation and no Frenchman under disability for mere political acts. We believe that this policy would be as wise as it would be generous, and that it would have its reward in increased security as well as immediate popularity.

We have been among the sharpest critics of the Emperor's career, and we shall be so again, if the occasion arise. We have never trusted, and we would never trust, English interests to his forbearance, for England should always be strong enough to maintain her own position, and should never hold it by sufferance. But we must fairly avow that NAPOLEON III. has in his domestic rule recently shown a desire to return into that right path from which passion or resentment, or fear for his dynasty, or bad advice, had caused him to diverge immediately after the Orsini tragedy. There is a wisdom about this last act which ought not to pass without appreciation. The greatest proof the Emperor can give to Europe that his power is consolidated and his throne secure would be to wipe away the past, and erase all records of every danger he has surmounted. If he has hope for his dynasty, this is the only policy by which he can cause that hope to fructify. A strong-minded man may govern by fear, but only interest and popularity can continue the sceptre in his line. We believe the time is come when it has been made abundantly plain that the party of order in France is also the party of strength, and when the best security against the designs of the enemies of order is to allow them to propound their nonsense with impunity. The Emperor has not yet advanced so far as this, but this amnesty is a great step, and we shall have an unexpected reason to congratulate France upon her Italian victories if they should have so far strengthened her Emperor as to enable him to demonstrate the extent of his power by the lenity of his rule.

GREAT SPEECH OF RICHARD COBDEN.

The Soiree at Rochdale—Mr. Cobden Furnishes some Results of his American Tour—His View of British Foreign Relations—Why he Declined Office under Lord Palmerston.

A grand *soirée* was given to Mr. R. COBDEN, M. P., at Rochdale, on the 17th ult., in honor of his election as member for that borough. The occasion being the first on which the honorable gentleman was to address his constituents since his return from America and his subsequent refusal to accept a seat in the present Cabinet, it had been looked forward to with much general interest. The *soirée* was held in a spacious marquee erected in the Castlemere field, which was tastefully decorated with flags of all nations, banners and floral devices. About 2,500 persons, including a considerable portion of ladies, were present. The doors of the pavilion were opened at 5 o'clock, and the first two hours being occupied by a light repast, at a quarter to 7 o'clock Mr. COBDEN appeared on the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers. The chair was taken by Mr. A. STEWART, the Mayor of Rochdale; and among the principal guests were: Mr. J. Bright, M.P., Mr. E. A. Leathem, M.P., Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., Mr. Thomas Bazley, Mr. George Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. George Wilson, &c.

The Mayor having briefly introduced the business,

Mr. G. ASHWORTH moved the first resolution, viz.:

"That this meeting most cordially welcomes RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., as the representative of this borough in Parliament, and expresses its high gratification that the electors of Rochdale have, by returning him unopposed, given him the highest proof of their esteem, and placed him in a position again to advocate and enforce, in the House of Commons, those great principles of commercial freedom and political reform which have distinguished his career." [Cheers.]

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. J. PATRIE, and carried by acclamation,

Mr. R. COBDEN, M. P., on rising to speak, was received with vehement cheering. He said: I am rather out of practice, for I think it is now two years and a half since I addressed a public meeting out of Parliament, and I am afraid that, with the disadvantage of being under canvas, I may fail to make myself heard by every one here present, unless you indulge me with silence during the short time I occupy your attention; and first, gentlemen, let me tender to you my long-deferred personal homage for the kindness you showed me when I was 4,000 miles distant from you in having returned me for your constituency, which I make no secret is an honor which I covet beyond that of any other constituency. [Cheers.] In having returned me voluntarily—and, as I may say, almost without solicitation—[hear, hear]—I return you one and all my hearty thanks for the honor and kindness you have shown me. I thank those gentlemen at a distance, some of whose letters caught my eye, and who have rendered substantial support to my cause; and I will venture, if I am not traveling beyond the bounds of strict party discipline, also to express my acknowledgments to our opponents, who on this occasion, as I learn, sheathed their swords, and granted me an armistice, which, I hope—at all events, it will not be my fault if it should not be—may ripen into a permanent peace. [Cheers.] And now, gentlemen, when I read and hear of the transactions at the last general election, I think my acknowledgments are still more due to you in having thought of me during my remote absence; for if I gather correctly the tenor of the last general election, it was this—that there was a more than usual avidity to obtain seats in Parliament; [hear, hear;] there were more contests than usual to achieve that honor, and, unless I am greatly misinformed, some of the aspirants for that honor did not confine themselves within the strict rules of propriety and discretion.

I may be asked, what is the remedy for this state of things? If the House of Commons were in earnest to put down this system a remedy would be found. In the first place, make those inquiries cheaper and more accessible. If you cannot have a tribunal on the spot to inquire into these proceedings, at all events spare the aggrieved party this enormous expenditure, and where he has a case, and where he is proved to have a case, I would not say where you have frivolous and vexatious petitions, but where there is a good case for a petitioner, let the expense be borne by somebody else than by him. If the country is interested in putting down the system—if the very foundations of our representative system itself depend on purity at their source, why, then, who so interested as the great body of the community in not allowing these 40 or 50 boroughs that are now going scot free to go unpunished? And who are the parties that would so properly pay the expense as those communities themselves by whom these transactions are permitted? Or let the expense of the inquiries into them devolve upon the whole country at large if that be thought more expedient. [Cheers.] Well, I say, let the inquiry be carried on in such a way that it shall not be the punishment and probably the ruin of the petitioner; but, beyond that, I say, let there be some punishment inflicted upon those who are detected as guilty parties in these transactions. [Cheers.] I will venture to say if, when a case of bribery is clearly detected, the House of Commons would order in every such case that the parties detected in the act of bribing should be prosecuted criminally by the Attorney-General, that would very soon put down bribery and corruption, more than anything else that the House of Commons could resort to. [Cheers.]

I have no faith in the existing means, and I won't lend myself to a delusion, or practice those means any longer. What you want, besides such a plan as I have spoken of, is, for your Parliament to allow at least the experiment of the ballot. [Loud cheers.] I don't speak of the ballot as a cure for all evils, or as a political measure mixed up with other questions of organic change. I speak now of it only as a means of preventing to a large extent the exercise of this gross corruption, and as a moral instrument to check the growth of that rottenness which is sapping the foundation of our electoral system. I am by no means certain, and I say it in all frankness, that the ballot would have a very decisive effect in forwarding any one particular party's interest at the poll. I am not prepared to say that my views with regard to public questions would be more represented in the ballot-box than they are now by open voting. I think very likely that the party—the political party that most dreads the ballot would sometimes most profit by it; but this I say, any one who has inquired as to the conduct of elections in America, in Switzerland, in France, in Spain, and anywhere the ballot is adopted, and will compare them with the tumult, the violence, the bloodshed, the disgusting and hideous corruption we witness at our elections,—I say nobody can doubt as a moral engine, as the means of repressing these excesses, the ballot is the best resource, the cest expedient, we can have. [Cheers.]

I will mention one illustrative fact which I acquired in America on this subject. Now, understand, I am not going to quote America as a count y where you should go for imitation in everything regarding her political institutions, which are as unfit for us in some respects as ours would be unfitted for them. [Cheers.] But this I may say in passing, that the white men of the United States have a tastery of government which they have laid down in their institutions, which, if the human instrument be equal to the political machine, means a real justly and fairly by every man in their community. But now I confine myself to one fact that was given to me in my travels in America. I was speaking to a gentleman—whose letter I may read, for it is in bet few words—whose name (Mr. RANDALL) is known to some of our statesmen here, for I remember he gave evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons upon which I sat to inquire into the mode of proceeding of our Houses of Parliament in order to furnish information as to the rule of the Congress of the United States. He is a man standing high, both socially and politically. He mentioned this fact in conversation with me, and, wishing that I should have the full benefit of the information under his own signature, he wrote me a letter after I left Philadelphia, where the gentleman lives, (and I shall take care to have it published,) addressed to me at Washington. It contains these lines: "I have been for fifty years connected with political and party movements in Philadelphia, and I never knew a vote bought or sold." [Cheers.] That is one of the largest cities in America, and contains one of the largest populations of mechanics and workmen, for Philadelphia has changed its character from being, as it formerly was, a leading seaport, and has become almost entirely a manufacturing city, with 600,000 or 700,000 inhabitant. This gentleman would not have told me, I am sure, that elections in America are pure in every respect—that there is not very often a great deal of manœuvering and party management—that there are are not to some degree personation and double votes, and the like—he would not have told me that without exception all their elections are carried on peaceably and tranquilly; but he mentioned the fact that the ballot presented such an obstacle to bribery that nobody cared to buy a vote and pay for it when he did not know that he got value in exchange. [Cheers.] *Gentlemen, I shall say no more of my experience in America at present, for, to confess the honest truth, I was too kindly treated there: and I feel that I was received so kindly there from my connection with a great question of cosmopolitan interest; and I felt, in all humility, that I was greeted as the representative of others who had the same claim as myself to receive the kind civilities of that people, and if they presented themselves there they would be received with the same hospitality as myself. But I confess I was so kindly treated in America that I feel I am not an impartial witness in their cause, and that I ought to say as little as possible on that topic.* [Laughter.] Now, it is important that we should see that the source of our electoral system is p

of revolution, with all their old landmarks and old authorities disappearing, and I have been very much struck with this fact, and I mention it not merely for this meeting, but because our proceedings will be heard and read elsewhere. I have observed that both in Tuscany and among the Bolognese, the Legations of the Pope, as well as in other parts of Italy with which I am acquainted, the people have not only elected the very ablest men, but the men who by their wealth and position represent the property of their country. There are men—I have seen their names in the papers—elected as their representatives, who are as fairly entitled to be taken as representing the great wealth and influence of the country as Lord DERBY, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or Lord LANSDOWNE would be, or any of our great names of historic family fame in the country. [Hear, hear.] Well, the Italians having done this, having shown themselves capable of maintaining order among themselves, are entitled, at least, to the forbearance of the countries that surround them; but we all know that if the more powerful nations choose to send secret emissaries and spend money in corrupting or debasing the least instructed part of the communities, it will be very easy to produce disorders in those countries; it will be very easy to make it difficult for those eminent men who have been elected as the representatives of the people to carry on a Government with moderation or success, and if they should fall into disorder by such means, or because they have not within themselves for the moment the elements of self-government:—and God knows it must be difficult to find such elements with so little experience as they have had in such matters—but if they fall into disorder, that is no reason, it is only a hypocritical pretence, why the strong Powers of the Continent should interfere with them. [Cheers.] Why, what would have become of this great nation if, when we were in the caldron of revolution—if during the hundred years that elapsed from 1645 or 1650 to 1745, when the last battle was fought in favor of the Stuart dynasty—what would have been the fate of this great nation, if, instead of allowing us here freely to fight out our own redemption, to turn first one king away and then another, and overturn one Ministry after another, what would have become of us as a nation if some great Power on the Continent immediately we fell into civil war or commotion had planted a large permanent army on our shores, and insisted on taking the power from the hands of the people of redressing their grievances, or rescuing themselves from disorder? Could the nation have grown up with the stamina, power, force, experience and wisdom which we have enjoyed? Why, what we went through during that century was a process of fermentation, which, in the moral as well as in the physical world, is necessary to throw off impurities—which gives strength to nations or individuals to battle with difficulties. Where would have been our maxims of self-government if that century of commotion of which I speak had been blotted from our annals; if in any of these contests to which I have alluded we had had a French army or a Spanish army, or the two united, placed in the city of London to control our operations and dictate to both parties? They might have preserved the peace, but where would have been our liberties? Now, I contend,—and Heaven knows I shall not be charged with being one who looks with anything like sympathy or toleration to to violence or bloodshed as a process of obtaining any human good in this world, yet I stand here to maintain the right of every people on the Continent, however weak, of having the opportunity of going through the same process which we went through, and if it can be had by no other means, of attaining to the maxims of self-government which we have established by that dreary and melancholy, but in such a case probably inevitable process of civil commotion and strife.

Well, gentlemen, I have said that I am in favor of non-intervention in the affairs of Italy. But it may be said, where would Italy have been at this present moment if there had not been the intervention of the Emperor NAPOLEON? Well, I am not going to be so unreasonable as, I fear, some have been, in first having quarrelled with the Emperor NAPOLEON for going to Italy and then having quarrelled with him for coming away from Italy. [Hear.] He has removed the Austrians from Lombardy, but he has left them in Venetia, and I quite agree with Mr. GLADSTONE that he has done quite as much for Austria in removing her from that perilous position as for Italy in getting rid of her baneful master. I will say more, that I don't think Austria could do wiser than to make an arrangement with Venetia and those provinces that are called Venetia for the abandonment of her sovereignty altogether for a consideration, such as the assumption by those provinces of a considerable amount of the national debt. They are rich enough to pay such a fine for the blessings of freedom and independence. Austria could not do a wiser thing than to remove herself into a territory where she may be tolerated, and perhaps loved—but in Italy she never can be loved. [Hear, hear.] I have said if Austria were wise—but Governments never are wise, and the least wise of all Governments is the Government of Austria; it seems to me that that Government has lived in as complete a state of blessed ignorance as to what public opinion was, thinking of it as we were in the middle ages. She might, without all this bloodshed, with out all her present disasters, have left Lombardy; she might have received a large payment for the independence of that province. Nay, she might have avoided this collision if she had only been content to abstain from interfering with the States of Italy other than those that belonged to her by the Treaty of Vienna, but that she would listen to no terms. She made that attack which commenced the war, and with such a stupid Government as that—and it is the stupidest of all—it is useless to expect any wisdom, and I don't think it is worth while to consider any longer what she might have done. I said I did not blame LOUIS NAPOLEON for going to Italy. I did not presume to judge of his motives; it was no business of mine. Neither did I blame him for coming away, for he did not go there to do my business, or to do my bidding. Really I think we Englishmen have a very high opinion of our own importance and of our power to judge people for what they do and what they don't do, without any reference to their rights or pretensions. But apart from this question of Italy, we have a peculiar interest in these questions of foreign policy. Our budget, I may say, is framed with reference to our foreign, and not our domestic policy. [Cheers.] It is not what we want to spend at home that impresses and troubles the people with taxes; it is what we want to spend with reference to our proceedings abroad, and it is on that account that I talk to you here of foreign policy, because I see no chance for the progress of fiscal reforms unless we can turn our relations with foreign countries into a different path. [Cheers.] Now, I don't come here to advocate, and I never have advocated a principle of defencelessness or total disarmament, or that we should trust any man on the face of the earth, and not be prepared to defend ourselves like rational beings against all probable contingencies; but what I do stand up for is this, that which I heard Sir RONDER PEEL declare in connection with the very question of our finance, that for England to pretend to take precautions, so that every mile of her coast and every mile of the coasts of her colonies shall be safe from aggression, is a hopeless and an erroneous policy. He used, in fact, these words, "We must be prepared to take some risks, and the wisest statesman is one that will face some risks rather than undertake these ruinous precautions." Now, that is my principle and my policy with regard to our foreign policy. [Hear.] What would you say if I were to tell you, and I do it as the result of a little calculation, that if you take the amount of money which we annually spend in this country as a means of defence and precaution against all warlike aggressions from France—if you take that sum of money, as I will, at the very lowest possible amount, 6 000,000 sterling—and I believe it is nearer 12,000,000 [hear, hear]; if you assume that we spend 6 000 000 sterling per annum as a means of protecting ourselves against the possible aggressions of France, beyond the ordinary amount of force which we should maintain with reference to the preparations for war in the rest of the world; and if I were to tell you that that sum of money represents far more than the whole of our trade with France, as a consequence, and a political economical maxim, it would be for the benefit of England if France did not exist. And, on the other hand, assuming that the preparations of France were made in the same way and on the same scale with those of England to defend herself against us, then it would be an economical truth that it would be better for France if England were at the bottom of the sea. I ask you one question as a corrollary to that. Is a man who calls himself a politician, and does not ever aspire to the rank of a statesman, deserving of a Utopist, is he to be considered only as living in dreamland and to be held incapable of giving counsel to practical men like the English, if he asks whether there is no possible remedy for such a state of things as that. Is it not hideously unnatural that 36,000,000 people in France, and 26,000,000 people in England, separated by only 20 miles of sea, in 1859 are so incapable, through their Governments, of placing themselves on any footing of real security towards each other, or are so unable to believe the professions, or protestations, or engagements of each other, that they are keeping themselves prepared in this deadly attitude for mutual attack or defence? I say is it too Utopian to ask whether diplomacy or statesmanship could not possibly devise some scheme to spare the world and the age in which we live from such a frightful scandal as this? [Cheers.] I am not going to trouble you at length upon my old question, because you will say that I am harping upon my old string, but I am bound to say that we have very much to answer for ourselves in this unnatural, and this most unprofitable state of things. I know that I shall be called to account by those organs of public opinion who claim the right to think for us, and to speak for us, and to predict for us, and to guide us, and who expect that we shall allow them to do all that for us, and, if we attempt to say a word for ourselves, immediately chide us as very intolerant and very troublesome people. I venture to state that a large part of the newspaper Press of this country, and a good many of the politicians—those weak vessels that follow so easily the lead of a popular cry—have much to answer for in the state of things in which we are placed at present with regard to France; for I hesitate not to say, as an observer of it, that the increase in the armaments of France, and the preparations in their dockyards, and their other naval and military preparations, so far as they relate to England, have been quite as much provoked by this country, as our preparations have been provoked by theirs.

[illegible] in this matter we should be more in[illegible] the opinion of another country, and I [illegible] book, amid all the good feeling and all [illegible] which I found in the United States [illegible] entertained towards this country—the high respect, I [illegible], which is found in offspring towards their [illegible] where the offspring are proud of their parent, [illegible] a parent that is proud of its offspring (and I believe in this case that both have very good cause for that pride)—I say that amidst all the kindness and respect which were shown, and which I observed in the newspapers were shown towards the English people, to whom the Americans are always ready to admit that they owe owe everything they possess which is worth having, in their great maxim of liberty and freedom, yet, amid all this, there was one thing I saw in their papers which always struck me with shame and humiliation, and that was the delight which they always cast upon this constantly-recurring in England about a French invasion. [illegible] made us again and [illegible] newspaper Press of America. I will [illegible]

one and only one extract which I cut from the NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper not unfriendly to England, and with a great knowledge of European affairs:

"There was a time in English history when the inviolate Island laughed all foreign threats to scorn, and met even the terrible peril of the Great Armada of Spain with a front of haughty defiance; but that time seems to have passed. The Press and the orators of England have no capital stock so rich in the sure returns of interest, of custom, as the chronic terror of invasion, which seems to have fixed itself in the British mind on the slightest disturbance of the Continental relations of the great Powers. On the least appearance of unusual activity in the dockyards of France, on the merest rumor of a new combination between one or more States in Europe not commonly united in their policy, England at once sets up her outcry of distress, her leading journals thunder alarm over the land, her Parliamentary candidates make the hustings ring with the dreadful notes of war, her captains take down the sword of WELLINGTON, and her poets laureate take up the lyre of TYRTAEUS. If England were conclusively the weakest or the wickedest of Powers, her conduct in this respect would be perfectly reasonable' if she knew herself to have fairly earned the hatred of all the world and felt herself unequal to resist the very sword of avenging justice, one might attribute her propensity to panics to causes that would be national at least, if not respectable."

[Hear, hear.] Well, now, I repeat it is not pleasant for an Englishman traveling in a foreign country to read such paragraphs as this, and that is the mildest part of the whole article, ("Hear, hear," and much laughter) and there is scarcely a post that has not brought me some newspaper from some part of France or America—particularly from the seaport of Havre and the centres of commerce in France, in which they do not speak with profound pity—with the charity with which we should listen to a child—of the calumnies raised by our newspapers and speakers about a French invasion; the Americans have given it the nickname of "the craze," [laughter]—"the English craze." [Great cheers and laughter.] As to our newspapers, I am sure I do not want them to say one word that is hard against me, for I don't desire to curtail them in their privilege of commenting on and criticizing all the world; they may say what they please of Louis NAPOLEON or any other arbitrary Sovereign on the face of the earth, and this I tell those Sovereigns, that if they cannot bear the criticisms of English newspapers, in the midst of all their other triumphs well, they must be difficult to please, for if they "take stock," as the saying is, they will find that they get a great deal more of the good than of the bad treatment of this world, and therefore I think they ought to be content to bear it. I don't want to curtail the liberties of the Press at all; therefore don't let them set up a screech against me, and say I want to put down the freedom of the Press; but this I ask of those newspapers who have been lending themselves to this absurd speech about a French invasion, not to make me ridiculous, and the rest of my countrymen, by continuing in this tone hereafter. Is that a reasonable request to make of them? ["Hear," and laughter."]

Well, if you will only treat these panics with the ridicule which they deserve, we shall be able to put an end to them. But now what are the facts? When I came home and looked into the blue-books that had been presented to Parliament, I found what I am now going to mention, and I don't believe anybody else ever looked at it or read it, because it did not answer the cry of the moment. It was not pabulum for those newspapers that want to write just in the interests of the moment; it was just the opposite; but there was a paper presented to Parliament which was drawn up by the late Government giving us an account of the French and English navies. It has never been contradicted or denied, and recollect that it had reference to the state of our navy and that of France in 1848, before our present increase. That paper showed that for every vessel France has added to her navy in the last seven years we have added ten. [Hear, hear.] You will observe that while our writers and those public speakers who seem to pander to this panic about the Navy gave you the mere statistics of line-of battle ships and frigates built or in preparation, they kept out of view all the rest of our preparations, and which I venture to say are, and which the scientific naval men of the day have declared to be, the most perfect preparations which you could make against the aggression of a foreign foe. [Hear.] You have 160 odd steam gunboats lying in your creeks and harbors, and they have been pronounced to be, by the highest scientific nautical men in Europe and America, in the case of any future war, the most desirable means of defence for the country you could possess. In the present state of the improvement of our cannon and the deadly nature of the missiles which now can be projected from them, from the enormous distance at which you can strike an object both with solid shot and hollow shell, the scientific men say that to put a thousand—I use the very words I used in the House of Commons, and they had the acquiescence of the most intelligent men there—into a line-of-battle ship, with 30 or 40 tons of gunpowder below them, when a single shot from an Armstrong gun, fired at a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 yards, strsing the vessel, would blow her all to pieces is a piece of suicide that has given to these vessels, in the most scientific minds of America, the soubriquet of "slaughter-houses." [Hear, hear.] At the end of 1848, when this panic began against the French for overwhelming us with their naval preparations, we had 100 more vessels carried by steam of all sizes than the French had, while the number of vessels, sailing and steamers, by which we had increased our navy was tenfold the French increase from 1852 to that time, and what has been the result of this panic outcry? You have added £4,000,000 or £5 000,000 more to your taxation and expenditure. [Hear, hear.] I have no hesitation whatever in saying, bearing in mind the rule I have laid down before, that all this has been a perfect waste; that you were as safe from any aggression upon your shores as you are now after all that additional expenditure, [hear, hear,] and what would that money have done [hear, hear,] if it had been left in the hands of a Chancellor of the Exchequer? [Hear, hear.] Give me five millions of revenue to deal with, instead of voting that money by acclamation, as we do, for this useless and senseless expenditure—give me that money to deal with in the modification of taxes, the reduction of Customs duties, the relief of trade from existing encumbrances and interferences—give it to me, and see what can be done with it—see how I could remove encumbrance and obstructions to your commerce; see how I could reduce those duties which check our intercourse with France—give me that money to deal with by reducing the duties on French commodities, and you will do far more to cement the bonds of peace between this kingdom and that, [loud cheers] for France is a country that you cannot terrify by your preparation. [Hear, hear.] You may provoke her by antagonistic rivalry; you cannot coerce her into peace by any attempt at great superiority, and let me remind you that while we have heard from France—I don't pretend to know with what truth—that there have been proposals for a reduction of the navy, our trusty advisers here tell us that we must not diminish for a moment our preparations. I will tell you what, in all soberness, the consequence will be, if you show yourselves with your 10 or 12 line-of battle ships sailing up and down the Mediterranean, which at least, below as France is among nations to us. I say that no French Government will dare to disarm or greatly reduce their navy while you have such a display of force on French coasts. The French have got a length of coast second only to your own, and they have also a commerce that is second to your own. They are a proud nation like yourselves, and they won't bear to see a vastly superior English force at the entrance of their ports. It is all very well for us, in our complacency, to say, "France has no reason to fear England; England is not likely to go and attack France." By your leave, Gentlemen, whenever there have been attacks or invasions between England and France for the last 700 years, they have always been invasions of France by England, and not of England by France. ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] And, when you bear in mind that the French read in their school-books of our descents upon their coasts, of our carrying arms to excite rebellion, and of our going about and attacking their great seaports—when they read of this they have a very different opinion of us to what we have of ourselves, and they don't believe us to be a nation of Quakers, whatever some of us may be. [Cheers and laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I am not sure that the experience of the last six months may not have had a tendency to incline the great Powers of the Continent to peaceful counsel; if this country should do its best to promote those views. I think the experience of the last six months must have shown the two great military Powers of the Continent that war is too serious a pastime in our days to be resorted to lightly or at very short intervals. It is a very serious thing, with our means of locomotion, and with our tremendous preparations of the means of destruction. It is a very serious thing to bring 500,000 or 600,000 men into array against each other; for a few days will now do what it would have taken months to do at the beginning of last century, and you bring these mighty hosts into instant collision with means of destruction such as the imagination of our forefathers could never have conceived. Well, that has been found out—that public opinion in Europe is not in favor of these wars. I have never presumed since I have spoken in public on questions relating to the ruler of France—I have never presumed to utter one word in censure or in praise of that individual, and for this reason: the Emperor of the French is elected by the whole people of France, and I believe freely elected, inasmuch as he received more than two-thirds of the whole votes of the country for the position of President when the ballot-boxes were in the hands of his rival CAVIGNAC. I take that as a proof that the feelings of the people were in favor of LOUIS NAPOLEON; I take it for granted that they voted for him as Emperor as freely as they voted for him as President.

Such being the case, what may have been the motives of six millions of people in the election of their chief, it is not my business, and I have no right to inquire; I bow to their decision, supposing that they have acted from convictions and impulses which may be right in them, and would not have been probably right in us; but I have always had this impression for the last seven or eight years, that the ruler of France had a perception of the altered times in which we live, and that his career was not to be the career of one who bore his name before; and this I will say, that if he or any other ruler of the continent should so far mistake the spirit and requirements of the age as to dream of repeating the career of war, of annexation and of conquest which NAPOLEON I. achieved, he will find that public opinion, which was impotent sixty years ago, will be sufficiently powerful now to avenge itself against the man, whoever he may be, who may attempt to trouble the industry, commerce and agriculture of the present world, and deprive the population of Europe of their just expectations of reaping the benefit of those improvements and of those inventions which characterize the age. If such a man should attempt to convert the steamboat, the telegraph, and the Railroad merely to purposes of warlike ambition, he would have the prayers and aspirations of nineteen-twentieth of all the honest and industrious men in Europe in favor of his dethronement and downfall. [cheers;] and where such a majority as nineteen-twentieths proclaims its views, it sooner or later, and not very late, can make its power felt; and such an individual, in mistaking the character of the age in which he lives, will realize very soon in his own person the truth of that Divine precept, "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." [Cheers.] Gentlemen, as I am to have the pleasure of saying a few words to you to-morrow I will not trespass further on you on that point.

I find, however, that I am expected here to offer an explanation of an incident which occurred some time ago. [Hear, hear.] If it should be thought that it is, even at this distance of time, becoming in me to say a few words to you on that subject—and I should certainly have deemed it presumptuous to have said anything upon it to any one else [Hear,]—but if it is your wish, as I understand it is, from your chiefs upon the platform, of course, I must obey. I need not tell you, then, that on my arrival in England, when I found myself your representative, I received a communication from Lord PALMERSTON, and also another from Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In his letter Lord PALMERSTON was good enough to urge many reasons, kindly and frankly expressed, why I should accept a seat in His Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade. Gentlemen, I will not affect any modesty in the matter, but say that I think if I was fit for any post in the Cabinet I should have been fit for the one thus offered to me. If other circumstances had not intervened, probably the placing of me in that particular office would have been really putting a peg in a square hole, [laughter and cheers]; but I will give you my reasons, if you will have them, for declining to accept the honor which was offered to me, an honor which I beg to assure you is not a matter of indifference to me, and which would have been peculiarly inviting to me if I had been a man of ambitious character, because, taking it for all in all, the probability is that would have been the first instance in which a man literally springing immediately from among you, and a man of business, had been offered a seat in the Cabinet. Neither office, then, nor any of its commodities, could have been indifferent to me, but I felt that it was a matter calling for my anxious consideration, all the more in proportion to the inducements which might have been held out to me in taking a particular course. I went to London, and before calling upon or seeing any one I thought it better to wait upon Lord PALMERSTON, and express to him exactly what were my views on the subject. I may tell you as frankly as I spoke to him what passed between us. To Lord PALMERSTON I stated my case thus: I have been for 10 or 15 years the systematic assailant of what I believe to be your foreign policy. I thought it warlike, not calculated to promote peace or harmony between this country and other States. I explained to him precisely what my feelings had been in these words. I said "It is quite possible I may have been mistaken in all this. When a man takes an idea up and pursues it for 10 or 12 years, very likely his first impression may have been exaggerated." But I put it to Lord PALMERSTON, and I put it to you, whether, having recorded those opinions, it was fit and becoming in me to step from an American steamer into his Cabinet, and there and then, for the first time after having received at his hands a post of high honor and great emolument, to discover I had undergone a change in my opinions, and whether I should not have been open to great misconstruction by the public at least if I had adopted such a proceeding. Gentlemen, I candidly confess to you that would have been a course inconsistent with my own self-respect. [Cheers.] I don't intend to dwell on that subject because it would be egotistical on my part. I don't mean to claim to myself any more merit than belongs to me, and I do not wish my abnegation in any way to reflect on those who took a different line. I must frankly tell you that the course I followed had reference solely to my own strong impressions. As I told the gentlemen who met me at Liverpool, it was a question which I alone could decide, because I alone was conversant with the extent of my own convictions with respect to Lord PALMERSTON'S policy; I was bound to be faithful to those convictions, the more especially so considering the temptations which his very magnanimous offer presented to me. While, therefore, my own feelings prevented me from taking the step which so many of you have wished me to take, and which so many of my friends in Liverpool and Lancashire generally pressed upon me, I am still very glad to find that my friend Mr. GIBSON felt himself able to accept office under Lord PALMERSTON. I was also pleased to see that my friend Mr. GILPIN had taken a subordinate office where he will have plenty of work; for I tell you candidly I like to find men cropping up, as it were, from the lower strata, who have labored as hard as any of you, and I am glad, therefore, to see a man stepping into public office from the very ranks of the people, because we want to show that you need not be born in certain regions in order to serve the Queen. [Cheers and laughter.] It is not necessary, I hope, for me to add that I had no personal feeling whatever in the course I took with regard to Lord PALMERSTON'S offer. If I had cherished any personal hostility towards that noble lord—which I have never done, for he is of that happy nature that he cannot create a personal enemy—his kind and manly offer would at once have disarmed me. I think I am made of very yielding materials when anything like conciliation presents itself, but I really had no such feeling, and I should be sorry if it were thought I had, and if in any of my attacks upon our foreign policy I have said anything personally offensive to any public man I very much regret it. [Cheers.] I have now only to add that I trust to your kind and indulgent interpretation of the course which I have felt it my duty to pursue. [Loud cheers, amid which the hon. gentlemen resumed his seat.]

Mr. THOMAS AINSWORTH and Mr. JACOB BRIGHT seconded the next resolution—namely

"That this meeting having heard from Mr COBDEN the reasons which induced him to decline the office which was offered him in the present Cabinet, expresses its entire satisfaction with the course he has pursued, and sees in it another proof of the clear judgment and the perfect honor and disinterestedness by which his public life has been distinguished."

Emancipation in the West Indies—The Opinion of Gov. Hincks.

From the London Times.

At the beginning of the present month, a public meeting was held in this city, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of Slavery. One of the speeches delivered on that occasion has since been reprinted, and not without reason, for it was fairly addressed to the solution of a problem on which most important interests have been long depending. Mr. HINCKS, the able Governor of our Windward Islands was not content with eulogizing the triumph of humanity which the grand act of Abolition expressed. He outstepped this superfluous panegyric, and grappled with questions which still remain for decision. The negro has been emancipated, but what have been "the results of negro emancipation?" Justice to the black and freedom to the slave, no doubt; but to the planter? What to the colonies, what?—to the sugar market, what? The purest philanthropist need not scruple to entertain these supplementary questions, for, in very truth, their chief concern is with philanthropy itself. Slavery has not been abolished everywhere, but in certain territories only, and unless the abolition can be shown to have been not partially, but generally a success, it will to a certainty never be repeated in other countries. Are Cuba and Louisiana to follow in the steps of Jamaica? If they are we must prove that Jamaica either has been, or can be a gainer by the experiment. It was to this object that Gov. HINCKS directed his observations, and to this that we shall now address our own.

It is not only asserted, but statistically maintained in the pages before us, that slave labor is, in reality, dearer than free labor. According to this argument, and indeed, to a body of evidence which we should be reluctant to doubt, cultivation *ought* to be cheaper and more successful in the British West Indies than in any slave plantations, be they where they may. Mr. HINCKS, however, well knows as a matter of fact that this is not generally the case. He does not quite agree with all the complaints on this head, but he frankly owns that since emancipation negro labor has been withdrawn from the cultivation of sugar—the staple product of the islands; that the exports have shown material diminution; and that where they have increased, the result, except in the case of Barbados and one or two other colonies, is due to the importation of labor from abroad. Jamaica does suffer, beyond a question, but the suffering arises not from any intrinsic inferiority, or even, as Mr. HINCKS seems to think, inefficiency in that labor which her own market would still supply. She suffers because this labor is not made available by proper management. Proper management, says Mr. HINCKS, would put all things straight.

The reader need not anticipate that the gentleman whose views we are now considering has adopted the political economy of the Anti-Slavery Society, or that he would simply urge the planters to raise their wages, until the independent negro, carefully protected against all competition, should see fit to accept them. Mr. HINCKS does, indeed, quote authority to show that the African black is really not so averse from work as is commonly supposed, but his witnesses are by no means uniformly flattering in the testimonials they proffer. When a Barbadoes proprietor deposes that "it is perfectly astonishing to know how much a negro can do when he is under the influence of a wholesome stimulus, and how little he will do when "that is removed," we seem to perceive rather a confirmation than a refutation of the current opinion on the subject. But we will not carry this inquiry further at present. There is quite enough common ground for all parties to stand upon. Mr. HINCKS admits that the negro requires a stimulus; that as things go he does not, except in one or two colonies, receive it; and that, consequently, he fails in doing justice either to himself, or the planters, or the cause of emancipation represented in his person. The question is, how his potential industry, his latent energies, can be more successfully worked upon, and the answer is given in a very curious exposition.

Under the circumstances of the colonies all native laborers must be part proprietors. They must have small buildings of their own, something like our cottagers' allotments, though much larger, for land is so plentiful and so cheap that if they cannot get a good letting they will buy and become owners themselves. If, however, they purchase land instead of hiring it, they must go off to some remote district where the commodity is cheap, and this removes them from the districts where their work is wanted. It seems that in the best of cases a laborer will take nearly one-third of the year to himself; at least we find 220 days out of the 365 given as the highest actual average of working time; and the great object, according to Mr. HINCKS, is to turn the man's services to the greatest possible account under these singular conditions. This result is to be obtained by making him a tenant on the planter's estate, instead of a squatter on some distant holding of his own. Keep him close at home and in good humor, and he will not only work for his master, but he will benefit his master by the work he does for himself. He will grow the sugar-cane on his own account, and these canes he must bring to his master's mill to be manufactured. Mr. HINCKS declares that if a whole estate were thus taken up in allotments he would be bound to make his fortune by the manufacture itself, his establishment serving him like the seignorial mill of old times, to which every vassal was obliged to carry his corn. However, to make the story short, what this able witness asserts is, that in Jamaica labor is lost through the vicious principle of the small land tenures. The planters there will only let those small allotments on such terms that the blacks will not settle on them, and the consequence is that they and their sinews are carried off to some corner of the island where they cannot be got at. As they are thus removed, too, from the planter's factory, they cannot cultivate their proper staple the sugar cane, and so their small contributions, as well as the larger ones from the great estates, cease to be forthcoming. The remedy for all this is, of course, that the lords of the manor should be more liberal with their fiefs, and keep their black vassals for suit and service.

It will be rather difficult for English agriculturists to follow speculations proceeding on grounds so strange as these. Mr. HINCKS appears to be persuaded that negro labor thus retained, and employed at this rate, will really drive slave labor out of the market, although in one case the black would be nearly the master's equal, and in the other the helpless instrument of his avarice or cruelty. He tells us that the advantages possessed by Cuba and Louisiana are not possessed through their slaves, but in spite of them. At this moment labor in Louisiana is dearer than labor in the Northern States of the Union, high as the rate stands in those parts. What the Louisiana planters gain by is their astonishing economy of means combined with wonderful excellence in manufacture, the trade being also protected by tariff. The safety of Cuba again lies in its virgin soil, though in this advantage it is rivalled by Trinidad. Apart, however, from these considerations, we are distinctly assured that, whereas the labor consumed upon every pound of sugar produced may be estimated in Cuba at some 3 cents, and in Louisiana at 3 2-10 cents, in Trinidad it does not exceed 2 cents, and in Barbadoes reaches only to 1 4-10 cents. These assertions are both consolatory and suggestive, and give them publicity with all the greater willingness because, whether sustainable or not, they do at any rate proceed on fair and reasonable principles. They do not assume that the franchised blacks are the only creatures to be regarded in calculating the results of emancipation. They do not ignore the prosperity of the colonies, or, above all, the claims of the blacks who are not emancipated yet. They are guided manifestly by the conviction that, until we can prove that the abolition of Slavery, while bringing liberty to the negro has not brought ruin to agriculture, our example will not be followed; and that until it is followed, the work of philanthropy will be but half performed. These principles we recommend to the careful attention of our Anti-Slavery Society at home. The members of that association seem sadly in want of an object, and here is one made to their hands. Let them agitate against Slavery in Cuba by improving the results of freedom in Jamaica. Let them help to prove, what Mr. HINCKS declares, that our planters can really beat slaveholders out of the field by cheaper and better production. In doing that, they will be once more discharging the functions they profess, for Slavery will not be long maintained either in Cuba or elsewhere when it is found to be a losing game.

Conservation of the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Herod in our Homes" is not a myth. Our sanitary officers all receive their commissions from his Majesty King Herod, and hold them on the conditions that the slaughter of children and fools shall never fall below a certain standard, which has been for the past seven years annually one out of every twenty-seven of the good, easy-going people of this City. I am not prepared to assert positively that Herod is the actual king of this City, but if not he has faithful representatives that keep a sharp look-out to his interests. I believe so for the reason that, of the *nine* principal cities of the world, *New-York is the only one in which the sanitary officers are not medical men, and the death rate is vastly more great in New-York than in any one of the nine.* I wish some one would explain to me how it is that a poor man can possibly save any of his children—of course the rich can take their children into the country, have the best of medical care and nursing. I can understand why they should lose *only two out of five* before they attain 10 years of age—but this the poor cannot command. I see your Government make Health Wardens out of butchers and other mechanics. Permit me to ask do your citizens employ the same class of useful persons to attend their sick children? I suppose so, for the reason that it requires the highest order of medical abilities to be a good sanitary officer; and republics always, or at least are supposed to, look to the well being of the masses, leaving the rich and aristocratic to look out for themselves. Is a child's life worth saving—especially if it be the child of a poor man? I suppose not, from the course the Democrats pursued in the last Legislature, and you know they are the friends of the poor. Perhaps republics are like strawberry beds; the more you thin them out, the better is the quality of the fruit. Is not a butcher a better judge of disease, its causes, and the means of its prevention and cure, than a doctor? For fifteen years the good people of this City, by their official acts, have said "Yes." I am too polite to give an opinion on so delicate a subject as the *vox populi*. Why is it that Americans make a joke of those institutions which in other countries are looked upon as of vital importance to the well being of any community, as for instance your Board of Health? I confess I cannot appreciate the wit in that farce. What harm would it do to have at least a small portion of its members know something about the *science* of public health? Do the Health Wardens know their duties? Are they competent to perform them if they do? Are they appointed to preserve the public health, or to reward them for political services rendered to the Aldermen of their Wards? MEDICO.

An Interesting Anniversary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was the prayer-meeting, but one of more than ordinary interest to those accustomed weekly to assemble for prayer in the lecture-room of the Old North Reformed Dutch Church. A portion of Scripture having been read, and the Divine blessing invoked, the Elder who conducted the exercises remarked, that on that day, two years had rolled around since the esteemed and efficient missionary of the Church, Mr. J. C. LAMPHIER, commenced his labors among the people of this congregation. He stated that during that period an unusual number had been added to the communion, and that the attendance upon the stated means of grace had very largely increased. He felt that the present occasion was one demanding their gratitude and humility of heart in view of God's manifold mercies manifested toward them.

The continued exercises were deeply interesting. The aged men who had prayed there for nearly half a century, said: "What hath not God wrought?" The junior members acknowledged the loving kindness of a covenant-keeping Jehovah; and the man who a few months previous might have been seen reeling through the street under the influence of intoxicating drink, but now hopefully converted, stood up and said: "Brethren, my heart is full; I can only say, thank God that I ever came to the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting."

Their beloved missionary sat with melting heart as he recollected how God had blessed his labors, and put it into his mind to establish the Noon-day Prayer-meeting, the influence of which has been felt for good in almost every land, and which, "it is expected, will become a permanent institution." Thus may it become, and one generation of men have occasion to speak of it to another generation until the last syllable of recorded time. His walks of usefulness are among the poor and lowly of the City, and faithful is he to tread on the pathway. Many a name, there is reason to believe, is now written in the Lamb's Book of Life that dates its first serious impressions from some word of invitation from him. Deep in hundreds of human breasts lie stored the kind words which he has spoken. Numbers of young men are in positions of trust and competency, who under God are indebted to him for all that they enjoy; and many Sabbath-school boys are also in good situations, obtained through his agency. He has relieved the wants of the poor, encouraged the despondent, watched with the sick, smoothed the pillow of the dying. The good which, during the past two years, he has been the honored instrument of accomplishing, will not be fully revealed until

"The angel standing on the sea and shore
Shall loud proclaim that time shall be no more." H.

WIFE MURDER IN LEBANON, CONN.—The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* states that a man named CHAS STARK, of Lebanon, residing in a house in the woods, about one mile from any other dwelling, murdered his wife some time during Monday night or Tuesday morning. STARK was discovered on Tuesday forenoon near his house, with the dead body of his wife on a hand-cart. She was shockingly cut and mangled, having two wounds upon her neck, either of which would have caused her death; one in her left breast five inches long; and one through the arm near and below the elbow. STARK was immediately secured. The *Bulletin* says: At the time of his arrest he was under the influence of delerium tremens, and while thus affected probably murdered his wife. He told his captors that he was going to take his wife to a place of safety; that 400 Indians had been prowling around the house since the day before; and that he was afraid they would kill himself and wife; and that, as a matter of safety, they were going to leave the house. STARK was told that his wife was dead already, but he denied it, and said he was going to take her where she would be out of danger from the Indians. He was told to touch the body and see that she was dead. He did so, and admitted the fact. STARK was brought before Justice PHILO WASHBURN, yesterday morning, for examination, and committed to jail in this city. His trial will take place before the next term of the Superior Court. He was more rational yesterday than when arrested, but told the same story of his fears of the Indians. Nothing could induce him to change it in any particular. He admits that the cause of the affair was liquor, and said that if he had let rum alone he would never have had any trouble.

Among the Austrian prisoners at Paris at this moment (says the *Court Journal*) is one belonging to a regiment which claims a singular privilege—that of encamping for three days, whenever they pass through Vienna, in the Court of the Emperor, and of receiving the most regal entertainment. The Colonel, upon his arrival is allowed by law to pass to the Emperor's chamber without question, no one being permitted to stop him. He knocks thrice, and demands orders of His Majesty, when the Emperor invites him and his to remain three days, regaling at his expense in the palace, assigns the Colonel a room next his own, the standards of the regiment are piled at his door, and a guard and lords in waiting attend him the same as the Sovereign. The origin of the custom is this: In 1683 Leopold I. was suddenly waited upon by sixteen barons with a charter, which they were on the point of forcing him to sign, having, as they thought, secured the absence of all the troops from Vienna, when suddenly a Colonel, who received information from a secret source—it was never discovered whence—knocked at the door thrice and, to the great joy of the Emperor, demanded his Majesty's orders for his regiment, which were that the sixteen barons should be at once beheaded.

PERSONAL.

AMERICANS AT INTERLACHEN—AUGUST 7, 1859.

Hotel Suisse—Mr. and Mrs. Carrington, Richmond; Capt. Cluz and family, U. S. Army; Mrs. Gale, Miss Gale, Miss Polk, Miss Unwin, Miss J. Bell, Miss A. Bell, Major Tower.

Hotel Victoria—Mr. Gould and family, New-York; Mr. H. Roy Scott and family, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding, Baltimore.

Hotel des Alpes—Mr. Glentworth, U. S. Consul at Rome; Mr. Haseltine, Philadelphia; Mr. R. Hall, New-York; Mrs. J. K. Riggs, Mrs. E. Riggs, Miss Riggs, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Davis, New York; Mr. Tyler, Miss Boardman, Mr. C. Dexter, Mr. H. Gest, Philadelphia; Mr. J. K. Taylor, Miss A. S. Hayes, Miss C. J Sherman, Mr. H. H. Bauer, Mrs. G. Morgan and daughter, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Chas. Morgan, New York; Mr. Mathews, Mr. G. S. Mathews, Mr. Colbourn, Mr. King, Albany.

Hotel Belvedere.—Mr. H. Goodrich and family, New-York; Mr. Henry, Philadelphia; Mr. Fiuelien, Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn, New-York; Mr. G. K. Shonberger and family, Mr. Shaw and family, New-Orleans; Mr. L. D. Harris, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. B. A. Tayler, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Dickey; Mr. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mr. and Miss Baker, Mrs. Keys, Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Sturges, and family, New-York; Mr. Turner, America; Miss Rice, America; Mr. Montalant, Philadelphia.

Other Hotels.—Mr. Perdicaris, Mr. Crowninshield, Mr. Adams, Mr. Parsons and family, Mrs. Dunn and family, Boston; Mr. Bigelow and family, New-York; Mr. Bemis, Boston; Mr. Elliot, Mr. Thomson and party, Boston; Mr. Foy, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Gerry, Boston.

The Paris correspondence of the London *Court Journal* has the following gossip concerning the Emperor Napoleon: "The celebrated Carthusian nun, Colette, has arrived in Paris to accomplish the cure of an exalted and illust

The African Slave-trade.

HOW A CARGO OF AFRICANS WAS LANDED IN THE UNITED STATES—COPY OF AN AGREEMENT WITH A RHODE ISLAND CAPTAIN.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) *Examiner*, Aug. 20, is extremely jubilant over the fact that cargoes of Africans are constantly landed in the United States, in spite of the hue and cry at the North, and is especially pleased at being able to produce the following "agreement," entered into between a Rhode Island captain, one MILLER F. WICKHAM, (commanding brig *Favorite*,) and a firm doing business on the African coast under the name of LEWIS & BOYD. This Rhode Island captain engaged to deliver a certain cargo of rum, tobacco, cordage, &c., to LEWIS & BOYD, in exchange for which they promised to furnish him with "eighty fair and merchantable negroes." The *Examiner* asserts, in a tone of triumph, that "these slaves were landed, *and no mistake*"—italicising the latter clause of the sentence. It also indulges in the following editorial comment:

"The NEW-YORK TIMES and *Tribune*, with a lot of small fry, seem much worried in relation to the landing of cargoes on the coast of Florida. Cannot these papers understand that '*Niggers*' are much more *useful* 'savages' than the Seminoles, and easier tamed? Why should New-England people, and Northern people generally, make so much fuss in this matter. It is well known that Northern vessels and Northern capital have ever *done well* in this business, and to '*do well*' in New-England, according to the 'law and *profits*,' covers a heap."

The following is a copy of the "agreement:"

"This agreement, entered into with Capt. WICKHAM, of the brig *Favorite*, from Rhode Island, of the one part, and Messrs. LEWIS & BOYD, of Cape Coast Castle, on the other part, Witnesseth that the said WICKHAM hath bartered and agreed to and with the said LEWIS & BOYD for the whole of the cargo of the brig *Favorite*, consisting of rum, tobacco, cordage, provisions, &c., as per invoice annexed, amounting to 7,135 dollars and forty-eight cents, for which cargo and amount *said Lewis & Boyd bargain and agree to pay said Wickham Eighty fair and merchantable negroes, on or before the expiration of seven weeks from the above date.* The height of each negro to be four feet and four inches, or upwards, and the *customary* proportion being observed, viz, *two-thirds males, one-third females.*

It is further agreed between said parties, that if any of the annexed cargo should appear deficient when landed, that a deduction of 50 per cent. shall be made on each article or articles that may so appear; and should, on the other hand, any article or articles be delivered to Messrs. LEWIS & BOYD over and above what is represented and specified in the annexed invoice, we agree to pay the said WICKHAM 50 per cent. on the same that may be so delivered.

(Signed,) MILLER F. WICKHAM, [L. S.]
PHILIP LEWIS, [L. S.]
JOHN BOYD. [L. S.]

The *Examiner* states, in addition, that "the large planters made no objection to the landing of the negroes," and "that, as a general thing, they were purchasers." The cargo taken out by the *Favorite* consisted of the following articles:

"Sixty hogsheads of New-England rum, two hogsheads of tobacco, seven barrels of gin, twenty barrels of flour, fifteen coils of rope, &c., &c., the invoice taking up nearly two pages of foolscap."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies

A FORGETFUL SHERIFF.

O. S. Leland vs. C. W. Daniels impleaded, &c.—The summons and complaint in this case were served by a Deputy Sheriff of Steuben County, who returned a certificate that they were served on the 23d of June. An answer was served on the 14th of July, but the plaintiff refused to receive it, and entered judgment as for default.

The defendant now moved to set aside the judgment on his own affidavit that the papers were served on the 25th of June—an affidavit of a Mr. Robie that he was with the under-Sheriff when he served "some papers" on the defendant, and that such service was on the 25th of June, and finally, an affidavit of the under-Sheriff himself, to the effect that he was not certain when he served the summons, &c., but that *if* he served any papers when in company with Mr. Robie, they must have been the summons and complaint in this action.

The Court said that the legal presumption must be decidedly in favor of the certificate, and that in this case the deputy did not seem very certain of anything.

The return was signed "O. Seymour, Sheriff, by H. W. Loomis, Deputy."

Counsel for defendant agreed that this was not a *sheriff's* return, but the Court held otherwise.

On the main issues the Court reserved its decision.

THE ERIE RAILROAD OBLIGED TO PAY UP.

Daniel Drew et al. vs. The New-York Erie Railroad Co.—This is a motion on behalf of Mr. Marsh, the Receiver of the Company, for leave of the Court to pay a judgment recovered by Richard H. Winslow against the Company for $41,025.

Judgment was given for this amount on the 1st of August, and on the 2d execution was issued to the Sheriffs of sixteen counties on the line of the road, who forthwith seized all the Company's wood, and advertised it for sale.

The amount thus seized was far greater than the amount of the judgment, and the Receiver was desirous of paying the judgment, rather than let the fuel go.

The Court ordered that the Receiver should be empowered to buy in the wood at the sale, directly or through an agent, or to pay the judgment, as he should deem best.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Application of Jacob Elkan.—This was the return to a *Writ of habeas corpus* for the relief of the petitioner, who alleged that he was detained in the City Prison wrongfully and without due process of law.

Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, petitioner's counsel, stated to the Court that the petitioner had been a dealer in jewelry, &c., in New-Jersey, but wishing to remove to this City and begin anew, he determined to dispose of his old stock, even at a sacrifice, and came to the City with it for that purpose; that while thus engaged he was arrested by two officers of the Sixth Ward and taken to the Station-house of that Ward, where (as counsel alleged) he was beaten, and sold that if he would "make it all right" with the officers, he could get out. This Elkan refused to do, and the consequence was, he was taken before Judge BRENNAN, by whom he was committed for examination, on a charge, as the commitment stated, of "Sus. of G. L," (probably suspicion of grand larceny.) Counsel also stated that at the time of his arrest, Elkan had two gold watches, a receipt book and a promissory note for $150, which were taken from him by the officers and retained by them, regarding which the Court was asked to make an order.

Judge DAVIES said that the petitioner was held without authority; that the statute provided that no person should be deprived of his liberty without it was upon a charge preferred under oath, the nature and character of which must appear in the commitment; and that as the commitment was of such a vague character, the prisoner must be set at liberty. As to the property alleged to have been taken from petitioner; the Court suggested that upon a *habeas corpus* there was no remedy to the end asked. In that regard another proceeding must be had.

Application of Jared B. Cook.—This was a return to a *habeas corpus* directed to the Keeper of the City Prison, commanding to produce the body of the petitioner, who alleged in his petition that he was detained without cause.

The commitment of Justice Steers showed that Jared had abandoned his wife, Sarah, leaving her without the means of support. Sarah had him arrested and locked up on the 20th of June last, and he has been confined ever since; but as Sarah failed to oppose his discharge on the writ, Judge DAVIES set him at liberty, upon which he left the Court-room in great glee.

Application of Edward Simpson.—This was the return to another writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the City Prison, directing him to produce the body of the petitioner, who alleged that he also was deprived of his liberty without cause or process of law. The commitment of Justice Kelly in his case, however, showed that he had been "deprived of his liberty" because he had by some mischance become the father, or the alleged father, of a waif, then and afterwards found in the arms of Bridget Ford, who complained to the Commissioners of Emigration; and, as the petitioner failed to pay the $1 50 per week for the support of the little stranger, and $5 to the mother, the Commissioners had him put where he could do no more like mischief. No party appeared to oppose his release, and the petitioner was discharged.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—The Providence (R. I.) *Post* tells a painful story of cruelty to a child. It says: "The family of EBENEZER SCARBOROUGH, of Brooklyn, Conn., have been guilty of the most terrible brutality to a young girl who had been placed in their charge. The *Post* says that SILAS T. VALLET, a respectable gentleman of Providence, placed his daughter, aged about 16, at service in the SCARBOROUGH family, where she remained until last Wednesday. On the 16th inst., Mrs. SCARBOROUGH wrote to Mr. VALLET expressing much dissatisfaction with the girl, alleging that she was not truthful, and stating that she had determined to send her home as she was suffering from erysipelas, could do no work, and needed medical treatment. The girl reached Providence on Wednesday, and presented a horrible spectacle. According to the *Post*, the upper and back portions of her head, a space as large as her two hands, were covered with erysipelas, and formed one shocking sore—the skin and flesh were eaten off—the skull was visible in places, and the sore was filled with maggots. Besides this, she bore bruises and scars of wounds inflicted, as she states, by her inhuman mistress. There was a cut across the bridge of her nose, inflicted with a carving-knife, a gash on the upper part of her head, made with a spider or skillet, and bruises on her forehead and shoulders, made with various instruments.

The girl states that for the last four or five months—ever since the erysipelas has been troublesome—she has been subjected to the most inhuman treatment. She has been struck with clubs, knives, or anything that chanced to be at hand; was kept at work when scarcely able to move; has been kicked and cuffed for not moving faster. She denies that any physician has been consulted in regard to her disease.

The *Post* says that the appearance of the girl sufficiently proves the truth of her statement. She appears mild and amiable, although haunted by a fear of the fiend from whom she has escaped. If these statements are true, the offenders should be punished at once with the utmost rigor of the law."

A most valuable discovery of diamonds has lately been made at the foot of the Oural Mountains. One consigned to Bathe aston, as a specimen, fetched the lucky owner the enormous sum of £60,000. There is every reason to believe that a mine of inexhaustible wealth has been discovered,

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1859.

The summary of our report from the different yards show a large increase in the number of beef cattle received during the week ending to-day, as compared with the previous week. Including the unusual sales of 1,297 at Bergen, we have for this week a total of 4,864 beeves this week, against 4,133 last week, and a weekly average for all of last year of 3,676. The better weight and quality of many of the bullocks increases the actual weight still more. But the demand for beef has scarcely ever been larger than just at this time. Nearly every kind of business is active, and the City is literally full of traders and visitors from every section of the country. The hotels are crowded to their utmost limits; people are surfeited with Summer fruits, and everybody wants his beef-steak on these cool mornings, and his roast beef at dinner. Cool weather facilitates the labors of the butchers, and these several causes combined, renders the beef trade unusually active; so much so that the entire receipts of bullocks, amounting to about five thousand, were disposed of before the yards were closed this evening. There is every prospect for a continuance of this large demand for *good* beef cattle for two or three weeks more at least. But feeders should remember that their animals are now laying on flesh rapidly, and it does not pay to hurry off to market those few half fatted fo killing. Every week of good feeding will do more for their pockets than the trifling better prices that may chance to be obtained by rushing in cattle now. Let it be noted also, that though all the stock brought in this week have been sold, the medium and lower grades have advanced very little in price....Milch cows have come in much less freely for two weeks past, and the market is slowly recovering from the extreme depression of some months past. But while really good cows sell $3@$5 ₱ head better than two weeks ago, the lower grades command little if any better prices....Veal calves have fallen off in supply, principally in stock animals, or those intended for further feeding. The majority of those here this week are small "bobs" and overgrown veal. For fair and good qualities the prices are somewhat higher to-day....Sheep and lambs are not so abundant as last week, but there is an ample supply of third and fourth qualities; really good sheep sell 25c. ₱ head better than last week....Swine arrive a little more freely, the demands of the market being nearly met, and prices only slightly improved. The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 30.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4,864	132	567	12,423	2 752
Previous week...	4,133	155	858	15.720	2,235
Same w'k last. y'r	5,040	207	497	12,082	9,096

Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 20,738. Total number received the previous week, 23,101; a decrease of 2,363. The decrease, it will be noted, is chiefly upon sheep and veals.

Of the 4,864 fresh bullocks, 3,289 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The balance were distributed: 1,297 sold at Bergen; 198 at BROWNING'S, and 19 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 61 at CHAMBERLIN'S on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen yard, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad, continue quite large. Owners and drovers prefer to make their sales at that point, even at a trifle lower rate, as they thus save ferriage, City driving, guardage and feeding, though this week they made rather better terms than those who sold at Forty-fourth-street yesterday and to-day....Of the 3,289 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book there came from Illinois, 1,155; from Kentucky 424; from New-York State, 937; from Ohio 657; from Indiana, 130; from Canada, 85; and from Kansas, 30.....Those at Forty-fourth-street arrived in the City by the following conveyances: By the Erie Railroad, 1,159; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,053; by River boats, 608; by Harlem Railroad, 260; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 136; and 73 came on foot. Add to the 1,159 here the 1,297 at Bergen, and we have *via* the Erie Railroad, 2,456, which is proportionately a large share of the Western cattle trade. There is a general rumor, as hinted last week, that special secret inducements have been offered to drovers to take that route. The New-York Central management intimates as much by their handbills, conspicuously posted about the yards to-day, announcing that they will forward cattle to this City as cheap as the Erie Road. The present charges from Buffalo and Suspension Bridge to this City amount to $85 per car load over the Central and Hudson River Road.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Tuesday is, unfortunately, getting to be nearly as important a market day as Wednesday. The yards are drawn for on Monday evening, and most of the cattle are put in on Tuesday morning. This is a step towards the abandonment of one general market day, when all the animals can be brought together, and both buyers and sellers be able to form a definite opinion as to the actual supply, and the proper range o prices. It also prevents the gathering, at one point and time, of a considerable class of butchers from neighboring towns, and the sales of cattle becomes a mere private transaction between individuals, when the smarter one of the two will get the best of the bargain. There can scarcely be a doubt that the long time custom of having one day in each week when owners and dealers from the country can come together, with the expectation of meeting the mass of buyers, is the best plan for all concerned, in the long run. Yesterday, more than half the *weight* of the 3,289 cattle at ALLERTON'S was sold, if not half the number. Many of those who usually buy the better grades were on hand and took their pick. Notwithstanding the large number, the full prices of last week's rates were paid, and the small show of good cattle in the yards this morning, induced buyers to pay about the same rates, under the impression that there was an actual scarcity. Indeed, a rumor obtained considerable circulation and credit this morning, that there were only 2,500 head here this week. Taking the average of the entire transactions, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle.....	None.	None.
Best quality offered.....	10½c.@11c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality.....	9½c.@10c.	9¾c.@10c.
Poor quality.....	8c. @ 9c.	8c. @ 9c.
Poorest quality.....	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices..	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales...	8¾c.@ 9	8¾c.@ 9c.

We have not advanced our figures from last week's quotations, though there may be a slight difference in the average of all sales, owing to the better average qualities. Towards the close of the market the poorer animals sold lower than the same grades last week, while some of the best were rather higher. A considerable number were at prices equivalent to 10½c. ₱ lb. for the dressed qualities, and a few at 11c. ....Most of the cattle were in the hands of owners; very few of the brokers venturing to buy on speculation....At Albany about 1,200 bullocks went to Eastern markets this week, the prices at Albany ranging at 3c.@5½c. live weight.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

Haring & Gurney sold, mostly at Bergen, 34 light Indiana steers for J. Jones, at 7½c.@8½c.; and 15 coarse 7½ cwt. Michigan cattle for J. B. Sheppard, at 8c. Also, for George S. Murray, 16 nice Ohio steers, grade Durhams, of 6½ cwt., at 9c.; and 15 medium State cattle for W. Reed, 8c. In addition they sold 35 light Ohio steers for W. Ward & Co., at 7c.@8½c.

J. Bryant bought 89 Ohio grade Durhams at Albany, which C. G. Teed sold yesterday and to-day at 10c. @10½c. They were in good flesh and would weigh but little short of 7 cwt. net. More than half of them were sold yesterday.

DUDLEY & PHILIPS sold 161 head, about one-half at Bergen, and the balance here. Among them were 17 5½ cwt. State cattle for BURT & ROGERS, at 7c.@8½c.; 16 do., for POST & GILL, coarse, rough, 4 cwt. to 8 cwt. stags and cows, at 6c.@8½c.; 12 head of fair cattle for C. E. WOODRUFF, at 7c.@8¾c.; 19 do., from Ohio, for POST, fair 5¾ cwt. animals, at 7c.@9c.; 15 State steers and heifers for Z. DUDLEY, at 6c.@6½c., light, thin stock cattle; 51 fair Indiana steers, of 5¾ cwt., for J. H. LEGGETT, at 7½c.@9½c., and 31 fair to good Indiana cattle, for HUSSEY & CLARK, at 8c.@ 10¾c. They were of uneven weights, ranging from 5½ cwt. to 11 cwt. One pair brought $210.

D. G. CULVER sold the 30 good Ohio cattle which he bought at Albany, at about 10c. on 7¾ cwt., and the 15 choice Kentucky bullocks, of 9½ cwt., at near 10¾c. These last had few equals in the yards.

WHITE & SON, for M. CONKLIN, 64 just fair 7 cwt Illinois steers at 8c.@10c.; and 62 from the same State for JOHNSON, at scarcely 8c. on 6 cwt. They were thin, poor and coarse grass steers.

S. WHEELER sold 89 Kentucky grade Durhams for WM. BALDWIN, at $80 each, or a trifle over 10c., as they were laid at 7¾ cwt. Of course, they were a good butcher's lot of cattle. Also, 20 Dutchess County animals of good flesh at 9½c.@10¾c.

VAIL & Co., on their own account, 46 well-fed, 7¾ cwt. Kentucky cattle, at 10c.@10¾c., and 28 State steers at 9c., weighing about 6¼ cwt.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold 42 Ohio and State cattle, mostly of their own purchasing, at 9c.@10c. They ranged in weight from 6½ cwt. to 8 cwt. All sold yesterday.

SERRY & FLYNN, on their own account, 49 fairish Ohio steers, of 5¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c. SERRY also had 45 State heifers, steers and cows, which brought 7c. @9c., except ng one pair of fine steers to WEEKS, for $190, or say 10c.

T. GILLIS sold 53 Ohio cattle, bought of JOHNSON & REED, at Albany. They were fair-fleshed 6¼ cwt. steers, and were sold yesterday at 8¾c.@9c.

S. ULERY run out 108 of the Alexander cattle, not quite so good as some of the former lots of ALEXANDER'S feeding, but still very fair. Rated 7¾ cwt., and brought 8¾c.@10¾c.

HOAG & SHERMAN sold 80 good grade Durhams, nailing from Kentucky, for O. MCCONNELL, at 9¾c.@ 10¾c. They would dress about 7¼ cwt., and ranked among the first lots on sale. Also 14 Dutchess County beeves, in fat condition, at 10¾c.

B. BARTRAM sold 95 Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & CASSELL at about $62 50 each, or about 9c. They were rather rough steers and old oxen. Sixty-two of them went off yesterday, and the balance early to-day.

W. H. HARRIS had as good, if not the best, lot of cattle offered. They numbered 48 Kentucky steers of his own purchase, many of which were grade and mixed Durhams, fat enough for first class buyers, and about 8½ cwt., net. They went off readily at 9¾c.@ 10¾c. Also 49 Indiana steers of 6¾ cwt., of only medium flesh, at 8¾c. Mr. H. sold in addition 55 thin and rather coarse Illinois cattle, of 6¾ cwt., for HALL & HILDRETH, at 8c.@9¾c.

MURRAY & GLOVER disposed of 100 of the Alexander cattle at 8c.@10c., or an average of say 9½c. They were in medium flesh, and would dress about 6¾ cwt.

J. H. WILLIAMS, for E. C. SUMNER, 60 medium to fair Illinois cattle of 6¾ cwt., at 9c. for 40 of them to J. STRAUS, and near 10c. for the other 20, which were selected. Also, for DAVIS & WILLIAMS, 56 common Illinois cattle of 5½ cwt. at 8c., and 33 from the same State, belonging to J. TEMPLETON, at 8c.@8¾c. They were a common lot of 6 cwt. dry cows and steers. In addition Mr. WILLIAMS sold 30 Kansas animals for S. STEWART at $50 each, or about 8c. on say 6 cwt.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for E. W. GWYNNE, 63 very fair, 7 cwt. Ohio steers, at near $70 each.

J. A MERRITT run out 97 Illinois steers, for ALEXANDER & FITCH, at about 9¾c. Rated 700 cwt., and ranked a decent lot.

T. C. EASTMAN sold a good lot of 65 Kentucky animals for O. MCCONNELL, at $70 each. Rated 7¼ cwt. Among them was a very fat, full-blooded and pure white heifer, which weighed 1,128 lbs. gross, upon the scales at the yard, and on which several hats were bet, that she would or would not dress 7 cwt. net. We expect to see Mr. EASTMAN in a "new hat" next Wednesday. Col. DEVON bought her for $78, or probably fully 11c. ₱ lb.

MILCH COWS.

Under lighter receipts the market has improved from $3@$5 each, on good cows, with a fewer number left over. There is also a better feeling in the market, but only a moderate number can find sales at fair prices. Free receipts would throw prices back to former rates. Of the 132 received during the past week, most of them have sold at from $25 to $30, for poor cows; $35 to $40 for good ones, and $45 to $50 for fine animals.

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts have been lighter during the past week. There were none of the grass or stock calves of a few weeks past. The quality is deteriorating, a large proportion being "bobs," or overgrown, but not fat calves. For right good stock the market is good at 6½c.@7c. for a few, such as the five brought in to BROWNING'S, by A. HUNTER, the united weight of which at eleven weeks old, was 1,150 lbs. Some of them brought 7c. ₱ lb., live weight. With the cool weather there is an increasing briskness in the market.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These have also fallen off in numbers, and good sheep are worth about 25c. ₱ head more than last week. Common stock and lambs bring about the same as they then did. We saw a lot of light, thin, half-starved Spring lambs, which sold for 62½c. each to-day. A lack of pasture sent them to this market, as it is sending other poor stock. The pens were well filled to-day, so that there is no lack of mutton. The market may be called pretty good.

Sheep receipts at BROWNING'S for the week ending Aug. 30. From New-York, 3,884, brought in as follows: W. H. Brown, 202; I. Budd, 96; S. C. Paul, 121; P. Kellmer, 200; H. Todd, 136; Maine & Setterly, 275; R. V. S. Ramsay, 188; J. Lasher, 29; A. Carman, 41; L. Miller, 78; J. J. Platner, 60; A. A. Gates, 213; R. McGraw, 270; C. W. Grantier, 91; C. Schultz, 47; G. Surles, 87; E. Hurd, 453; N. Hoxie, 210; Dibblee & Sherman, 253; B. Cook, 236; D. Beadle, 82; N. Webster, 218; R. Green, 80; W. Hicks, 192; J. Fink, Jr., 26. From New-Jersey 509, of which A. Robbins had 127; R. Bellis, 22; R Lawrence, 23; J. Perrine, 59; J. Stantial, 6; G. Gilmoor, 158; W. D. Bellis, 33; G. B. Holcomb, 81. From Ohio 380 by J. Simons; and 165 from Indiana by G. W. Henshaw, making a total of 4,938.

Among the sales were 1,058 by T. C. LARKIN, for $3,566 67; in the following lots:

82 Sheep & Lambs	$289 00	125 Lambs.....	$432 12
75 Sheep & Lambs	272 75	23 Lambs.....	100 62
159 Sheep & Lambs	599 25	32 Lambs.....	113 50
94 Sheep.....	334 88	89 Lambs.....	292 93
193 Lambs.....	552 62	86 Lambs.....	279 00
100 Lambs.....	300 00		

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of 931 sheep and lambs at an average of $3 37½ each.

O'BRIEN and MCGRAW received 3,281 sheep and lambs during the past week: 202 of which were from Ohio, owned by V. A. Backus, and the balance hailed from New-York State, as follows: 92, A. Allaire; 78, J. Budd; 145, E. Hunt; 31, S. Haw; 691, R. McGraw; 192, Fowler & Ross; 278, A. Smith; 80, Z. Taylor; 220, Weller & Babcock; 213, H. V. Wright; 57, Z. Hess; 99, Z. Cutting; 100, Simmons; 49, C. P. Brink; 222, Pettspiea; 114, White & Co.; 162, A. Lester; 98 Z Van Buskin; 77, McGulliffe & Co.; 81, Z. B. Boldin. Sales were as follows:

266 Sheep & Lambs	$953 74	202 Sheep.....	$689 25
290 Sheep & Lambs	854 00	213 Sheep.....	646 49
280 Sheep & Lambs	868 97	316 Sheep.....	926 82
200 Sheep & Lambs	566 50	302 Sheep.....	1,012 00
307 Sheep & Lambs	927 12	157 Lambs.....	507 00
101 Sheep.....	384 75	315 Lambs.....	856 00
206 Sheep.....	757 00	——	
Total.....	3,155		$9,949 64

SWINE.

Receipts have been a little large, but still quite moderate. Prices have advanced ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb., and the market is well cleared up. At the Hudson River Yards 1,437 were received, and 1,315 at the Fortieth-street Yards. DORMAN & BIRDSALL quote as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime corn Hogs.....	6¼@6¾	7¾@7¾
Medium Prime corn Hogs.....	6 @6¼	7¾@—
Light Prime corn Hogs.....	6 @6¼	7¼@8
Common corn Hogs.....	5¾@6	7¼@7¾
Distill. Heavy Hogs.....	5¾@6	7¼@7½
Distill. Light and Prime Hogs	5½@6	7½@7¾

Stocks—No sale.

Market well cleared up, the awards for the past few days have been light, and demand active for good Prime Hogs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes, 6,532 bbls. Flour, 611 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,153 bushels Wheat, 5,681 bushels Corn, 800 bushels Rye, 11,405 bushels Oats, 139 pkgs. Provisions, and 355 bbls. of Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported to day of 75 bbls' Pots at $5 50, small lots of Pots at $5 25@$5 37, and of Pearls at $5 25@$5 31¼, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,518 bbls., including Pots, and 327 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Continue in demand at buoyant prices. Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 27c.@ 28c., and Adamantine, 19c.@20½e.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day. Sales having been confined to 100 mats Java, at 15c.; 173 bags Maracaibo, at 11¾c.@13¼c.; 100 bags Laguayra, at 12½c.; and small lots of Rio at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Coffee in New-York, Sept. 1.

	1858.	1859.
Bahia, bags.....	6,200	5.032
Ceylon, bags.....	——	1,034
Costa Rica, bags.....	——	200
Jamaica, bags.....	——	2,492
Java, bags.....	3,495	36,000
Laguayra, bags.....	721	263
Maracaibo, bags.....	6 813	4 781
Rio, bags.....	49,189	69,837
Savanilla, bags.....	——	503
Singapore, mats.....	——	3,948
St. Domingo, bags.....	5 260	200
Total, pkgs.....	71,698	124,289

COPPER—Has been lightly dealt in at previous figures. New Sheathing, at 26c., old, at 20c.@21c.; Yellow, at 20c.; Refined Ingot, at 22¾c.@23¾c.; Bolts, at 30c.; and Braziers, at 31c., ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is depressed, lower, and inactive. Sales have been confined to about 400 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11½c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₱ lb.

DRUGS & DYES—Have been in request, and prices have been sustained.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in fair demand chiefly at $1 80 for No. 1 Canton ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@46c. for Southern, and 48c.@52c. for Western ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in request, chiefly at $4@$4 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel continue scarce and quiet, including large No. 1 Massachusetts, at $15 50@$16; No. 2, at $14@$14 25, and No. 3, at $8 75@$9. Box Herring are salable and steady, at 25c.@28c. for Scalded, and 16c.@18c. for No. 1 ₱ box, and Salmon continue inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite heavy to-day. The demand is restricted. Most holders are eager to sell. Prices, especially of the low grades, are generally lower, and tending downward. We have heard of sales of 6,850 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4 05@$4 25 for old, and $4 30@$4 40 for new; extra do. at $4 40@$4 65 for old, and $4 65@$4 80 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4@$4 35; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 35@$5 75; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 45@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $4 70@$4 80; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 15 for poor to good old, and $5 20@$5 40 for ordinary to choice new ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour.....	$3 10@	4 00
Standard Superfine State.....	4 05@	4 40
Extra State.....	4 40@	4 75
Standard Superfine Western.....	4 00@	4 35
Extra Wisconsin.....	4 35@	5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan.....	4 45@	6 00
Inferior Extra Ohio.....	4 70@	4 80
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 85@	5 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands.....	5 45@	6 50
Fancy Genesee.....	4 75@	5 00
Extra Genesee.....	5 35@	7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri.....	4 65@	7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee.....	4 75@	7 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 35 for very inferior to good superfine; Baltimore, Brandywine, &c., $5 40@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ₱ bbl. About 150 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $4 60@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after at $3 85@ $3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate and prices have favored buyers.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and languid. The inquiry is very limited. Sales to-day, 8,300 bushels, including new white Michigan, at 37½c.; fair ordinary to prime new white Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 50; a small lot of very choice do. do., for seed, at $1 65; very inferior to strictly prime new white Southern, at $1 20@$1 45; fair to choice new red do., at $1 20@$1 26, and a small lot of Zimmerman Wheat, on private terms, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand, and prices are essentially unaltered for sound lots. Sales have been reported of 25,000 bush. at 79c.@80c. for new mixed Western, and 79c.@83c. for inferior to fair White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 79c.@81c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,650 bushels. Oats have been in request, including Canada at 38c.@41c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 35c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ₱ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston 1,400 bales, chiefly at 11¾c @11¾c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Sales to-day 300 bales North River at 70c.@ 75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied much.

HIDES—Are in moderate request and prices of most kinds favor sellers. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26c.@ 26½c.; Rio Grande, 25½c.@26c.; California, 23½c. @24c.; Orinoco, 24c.; Central American, 21½c.@ 22½c.; Porto Cabello, 20½c.@22½c.; Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 16c.@17c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 246,300, against 62,478 same time last year.

HONEY—Sales to-day 100 tcs. Cuba, in bond, for export, on private terms.

HOPS—Are in good request, including last year's crop, at 8c.@14c.; and old at 3½c.@7c.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate request at steady prices. Other kinds exhibit no important alteration.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is restricted; prices are unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 130 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24c @27c.; and 28 tcs. and 13 bbls. Centrifugal, on terms not to be published.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Sept. 1:

	1858.	1859.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds.....	4,389	12 517
Clayed Cuba, hhds.....	656	3.791
Porto Rico.....	1,754	3,047
Total, hhds.....	6,799	19,355
Cuba Muscovado, bbls.....	1,692	1,758
New-Orleans, bbls.....	1.651	2,391

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.@3¾c.; German Wrought, 3¼c. @3¾c.; Clinch, 5c.@5¾c. @ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has attracted more attention. Week's receipts, 5,448 bbls.; sales 4,200 bbls. at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; stock estimated at 4,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been actively inquired for at rising prices. Week's receipt's 9,756 ,bbls.; sales 6,500 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 44½c.@46c., closing at 45½c.@46c., ₱ gallon. Stock this morning, estimated at 1,500 bbls. Referring to the week's business, Messrs. BARTON & SPOONER remark that: "Considerable engagements for English and Continental ports were made soon after our last issue, and although in most cases immediate purchases were not necessary for their fulfillment the knowledge that buyers for export would be forced into the market ere long rendered holders quite firm in their views. A considerable portion of the purchases were made by parties whose contracts for delivery during this month (made some time since) were about maturing, and the balance sold was taken by shippers for the home trade, which was nearly bare." Tar has been in request: week's receipts, 232 bbls.; sales 750 bbls., at from $2 56½@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.; stock estimated at 2,300 bbls. Resin has been sparingly sought after, and prices, especially of common, have favored buyers; week's receipts of Resin, 28,771 bbls.; the sales include 3,400 bbls. common, afloat, delivered by vessel, at $1 50; 1,060 do. low grades, No. 1, at $2@$2 75; 500 bbls. medium to fine, No. 1, at $4 50; 330 do. Pale, at $4 50@$5; stock of Resin estimated at 10,000 bbls.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 30, 1859.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls.....	65 [illegible]	62 757
Spirits Turpen" [illegible] bbls.....	94,690	44.910
Resin.....	496,982	419,292
Tar.....	38,422	18,429

The foregoing tabular statement has been compiled from the circular of Messrs. LUCE & TURNER.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have attracted more attention, while most other kinds have been in slack request at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 24@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 45c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 54c.@60c.; Linseed, Oil, 57c.@59c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 87c.@92½.; Red Oil 48c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05, ₱ gallon, and $3 65@$4 10, ₱ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.@9¾c; Tallow Oil, 10c.@ 10¼c., ₱ lb. In New

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....6½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Bremen*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Bavaria*, Capt. Taube, from Southampton, Aug. 18, arrived here yesterday. From later London papers thus received, we obtain various additional details of news; with the able speech of Mr. Cobden upon meeting his constituency at Rochfort, and a graphic picture of the military *fête* at Paris, from our own correspondent.

Mexican intelligence to the 14th August, reaching us from New-Orleans, contains nothing of stirring interest. The contending factions, in presence of the extremely hot weather, have gone into Summer quarters. An attempt at revolt, in favor of the Juarez interest, had been discovered among the troops of Gen. Robles, in Jalapa, and suppressed. The return of Mr. McLane to Vera Cruz was expected about Sept. 1.

Dispatches received in Washington state that Minister McLane was passing the Summer at San Andreas. A private letter states that Mr. Otway, the British Minister, had been ordered by his Government to avail himself of his leave of absence, previously granted, and to surrender the charge of the Legation to Mr. Matthews, the Secretary.

Our Hayti advices are from Jacmel, Aux Cayes and Jeremie to Aug. 9; from Cape Haytien and Gonaives to Aug. 10; and from Port-au-Prince to Aug. 13. Business was generally dull. The President, Geffrard, had left the capital on the 9th for a brief visit to the interior. The project of a tariff enacted by the Legislative body in July last had been approved by him prior to his departure.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) *Examiner* asserts positively that cargoes of African negroes are constantly landed in the United States, and publishes a copy of an agreement entered into between a Rhode Island captain, one Miller F. Wickham, commanding brig *Favorite*, and a firm on the African coast, for the delivery of eighty "fair and merchantable negroes." The *Examiner* adds that this cargo has been safely landed on the Southern coast, and the negroes found a ready market.

The rope-walking mania has resulted in one death. A young man named Wm. H. Jennings, while De Lave was crossing on his tight-rope yesterday, fell from the top of Genesee Falls, a distance of ninety feet, to the rocks below, and was of course instantly killed.

The Board of Supervisors met again at 1:40 P. M. yesterday to consider the Tax Levy. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Annual Taxes were presented and each was rejected. The Board finally adjourned to Tuesday.

At the meeting of the Health Commissioners yesterday, the Committee appointed by them to consider the claim of about $24,000 made by the Commissioners of Emigration for the use of the building in Franklin-street, which the Commissioners of Health several years ago occupied as a hospital, reported that the claim was "neither just nor legal."

By the weekly statement submitted at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, yesterday, it appears that 1,278 emigrants arrived at this port during the last week, making a total for the year of 52,718, against 54,133 to the same date last year. A report was presented by the Clerk detailing the difficulties thrown in the way of the Committee appointed to lay up the engine at Quarantine, by Dr. Jerome. Quite a lively passage of words took place between Commissioners Cummings and Jellinghaus with reference to frauds on emigrants, political wire pulling, spending time at watering places, &c.

The Empire Club was reorganized last evening. A meeting of one hundred of the old and active members of the Club was held at Dubyee's, corner of East Broadway and Catherine-street. James Irvine was unanimously elected President during the pending campaign. Gen. Wallbridge was called out, and made a stirring speech, in which he recounted the former victories which had been achieved by the Club, and predicted their future triumph. He advised them to keep their powder dry, and have their cannons doubly shotted. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

At an early hour yesterday morning the rope manufactory of Messrs. Marshall and Waterbury, on Bushwick-avenue and Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of between $125,000 and $150,000, upon which there is only an insurance of about $40,000. One hundred and seventy-five men are thrown out of employment by this fire.

Sergeant Mathews, of the First Precinct Police, Brooklyn, yesterday and on Tuesday succeeded in arresting three men supposed to be the leaders of a formidable gang of horse thieves, who for a year past have been operating among the inhabitants on the upper end of Long Island. Two stolen horses have been recovered, and the Police are on the track of more stolen horses and offenders.

A boatman named John Hays, shot a man named Kelly, last night, about 9 o'clock, at the corner of Whitehall and Bridge-streets. Kelly was drunk, and insisted upon Hays drinking with him, which he declined, when Kelly became abusive and wanted to fight, and Hays shot him in the abdomen. Kelly was taken to the hospital, and it is believed he cannot recover.

Cotton was dull and lower yesterday. Flour also declined, yet was not active. Wheat was essentially unaltered. Corn was depressed. Coffee and Molasses were quiet. Sugars, Pork and Rice were in lively request. Spirits Turpentine advanced a shade, with a fair inquiry. The auction sale of Teas passed off satisfactorily. The Trade Sale of Tobacco closed less spiritedly than it opened. Other branches of the trade exhibited no important changes.

At the Live Stock Market the supply of beef cattle has been quite large during the week, and of other animals, excepting swine, not quite so large as on the previous week. Total of live animals brought in for slaughter this week, 20,738; to-wit: 4,864 bullocks; 132 milch cows; 567 veal calves; 12,423 sheep and lambs; and 2,752 hogs. The beef cattle ran rather better in weight and quality than last week; this, together with the large demand for beef from a crowd of strangers, traders and visitors, now in the City, and the cool weather, evoked the sellers to work off the entire stock of yesterday's general market, at last week's prices, notwithstanding the increased supply of 731 head. Selling rates ranged from 6c.@7c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, for the poorer grades, to 10½c @11c. for the best in market. Average of all sales, 8¾c.@9c.... Milch Cows; good animals a little higher; common no higher .... Veal Calves; best quality in fair demand; ordinary, no change in price.... Sheep and Lambs; ordinary same price as last week; good fat sheep 25c. ₩ head higher.... Swine about ½c. ₩ lb. advance, with a clean market.

[illegible] Admiral and her Builder.—[illegible] a recent letter from St. Petersburgh, we learn that a public dinner was given to William H. Webb, [illegible], on the 28th of July, at the residence of the American Consul, by the American residents in Russia. Speeches highly commendatory of the Accomplished ship-builder were made, and toasts drunk in bumpers of champagne, by some thirty or forty gentlemen who sat down to the dinner.

The success of the *General Admiral* steam-frigate is unquestionable. The Emperor is so well pleased with her that he has promoted each and all of the Russian officers who were in this country engaged in superintending her construction. Capt. Comstock had returned from Moscow, whither he had escorted Mr. Webb and family, a party of [illegible] and was to leave for the United States on the first of August.

Independent Journalism and its Fruits.

The New British Minister to Central America.—Under this head, that captious and snarling journal, the New-York Times, entertains its readers with a parallel, not exactly after the good-natured manner of Plutarch, between Mr. Charles Lennox Wyke and Mr. Alexander Dimitry—between the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the American Secretary of State—between the manner in which diplomats are selected, respectively, under her Majesty the Queen and his Excellency the President. Of course the writer (who, very probably, is some snobbish hanger on to the skirt of the *un-naturalized mercantile* English aristocracy, making fortunes in this country to be spent hereafter at home) is all *for* the British Minister and the British Foreign Department, and all *against* the American Minister, the Secretary and the President—all for England and all against America.

Now, without disparaging the worthy gentleman whom her Majesty has appointed on this important mission, we have simply to remind the Times that, moderately as that journal may think of the diplomatists whom the United States Government sends abroad, they can at least show a fair comparison with those whom the oldest, most civilized, and most refined nations of Europe send to this country or elsewhere. We presume this will be universally admitted at Washington, London, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Berlin or any other court.—*Washington Constitution, Aug. 31.*

Daniel Defoe, who was a model journalist in his way—and had he lived in our own times would have been a great power in the world—has left on record his conviction that of all possible positions, that of an independent journalist is the most trying which any man of sense and character can fill. To speak the truth as one really apprehends it, upon the leading topics of the day as they successively arise, is to offend in succession almost every single class of men in the community; for as it is sadly human to err, and as the interests and occupations of mankind are forever multiplying and expanding, it is quite inevitable that one set of men after another should fall into the folly of magnifying their own private objects and their own sectarian feelings into a perfectly disproportionate importance as compared with the objects and the feelings of the world at large. And the journalist who makes it his aim to see the abstract truth of every question as clearly as he can, and to speak for the greatest good of the greatest number, must therefore make up his mind to incur the impertinent inuendoes and the silly vituperation of one angry knot of men after another. As a matter of private ease and comfort nothing can be more agreeable than the attitude of devoted partisanship. Your perfect partisan cares little for his enemies, whose raging malice and vain imaginings he takes as things of course; and his friends care much for him, since he provokes all the abuse he meets with by doing their work. The impartial censor commands, it is true, in the long result, a higher and more enduring success; but this has to be attained through long years of injustice.

Now, the habits of American journalism have been mainly formed upon the partisan standard. We have had, certainly, a great deal of honorable and able partisan journalism in America, nor is it necessary for us to point out the value which must always attach to this sort of public writing. But we also need a really impartial Press, committed to no special organization—social, commercial or political—independent of all factions, and devoted entirely to the task of examining each public question as it arises, upon its merits alone. A very few attempts have been made in this country to supply this want, which in England is so admirably met by the London *Times*. That great journal has earned the powerful position which it now holds, ess by the ability (great as that ability has always been) displayed in its columns, than by the conviction gradually generated in the public mind of the perfect independence of its managers. It has never made itself the organ of any clique, or sect, or interest. Silly stories have from time to time been circulated, that one or another power, of finance or of the State, had bought the *Times* up, and would use it for this or that small and vulgar purpose. But these scandals have committed *felo-de-se* one after another, in the natural course of things, as all driveling scandals do; and the London *Times* remains to-day what it has been for so many years, the most influential, because the most impartial, of English journals. It is this very fact which gives a particular and perilous importance to such persistent displays of special animosity as the London *Times* has recently made towards France and the Emperor Napoleon.

Nobody pays the slightest attention to the insolence and the indecencies of a hired janissary or a nine-times scourged poltroon; but the obstinate injustice of a journal like the London *Times* reveals the stubborn prejudices of a proud and powerful people.

If anything were needed to prove the importance of establishing in this country a perfectly independent public journal, bound to no party and to no cause, at liberty to deal with all men and all measures on their merits, and to conciliate the utmost freedom of criticism with the courtesies and proprieties of civilized life, the experience of the New-York Times would adequately meet the case. It is really amusing, as well as instructive, to recall the successive charges which have been strenuously advanced against this journal, of interested motives and profound dissimulation, as we have successively dealt with the questions of the hour according to their deserts. In many instances these charges have been advanced on "business grounds" purely, and by contemporary journals conducted on these grounds alone. Of these we do not speak. The common sense of all intelligent men enables them to recognize the spiteful and querulous snarl of mere commercial competition in the simply silly impertinences to which that competition gives birth.

But we were gravely accused of being a "British journal" nearly three years ago, because we published our conviction that Great Britain has rights in America to be respected, and a claim to be heard as an American Power in the settlement of Cis-Atlantic questions. And we have since been denounced, in season and out of season, as a "Napoleonic organ," because we have declined to believe Napoleon III. an idiot or a knave, on the faith of people whose pet theories or private purposes have been set aside by the steady and magnificent movement of his imperial policy. We are now assailed afresh, and by the Presidential organ at Washington, as a mouthpiece of the "British commercial aristocracy," (Heaven save the mark!) because we choose to express our opinions freely in regard to the comparative merits of English and American diplomacy and diplomatic agents under the reign of Mr. James Buchanan. On the style and tone of the article in which this latest allegation is advanced, we have but one word of comment to make. Our readers may judge it for themselves; and, having so judged it, we think they will agree with us that the Presidential organs at Washington and at New-York are of one mind, and that one "spirit moulds the twain."

While journalism of this sort is still possible in America, we may safely leave to the persons who perpetuate it the task of convincing all intelligent and honorable men that the very different journalism which it is our aim to establish is an imperative social and political necessity.

It certainly is not by vulgar personal abuse, or contemptible insinuations of interested motives, that the New-York Times has acquired the authority which Mr. Cobden so cordially recognizes in his recent admirable speech at Recheford, in England, which we this morning transfer to our columns.

Shall the State Sell Her Canals?

There are many pleasanter things for a man or a State to carry than a debt. Yet the universal experience of men of means and of enterprising States teaches that a debt is not the worst thing in the world, and that it is not always best to cancel it by desperate means. The Empire State has an Imperial debt on its shoulders, and when small statesmen look upon its immense proportions without regarding the Atlas that bears it, they are quite sure to cry out upon the enormity of the burden, and, in their scant wisdom, demand instant and radical relief. A good portion of our State debt, as everybody knows, was created for the construction of our Canals, and hence it is natural enough that we should hear every now and then an imperious demand from some who have dabbled in the figures of our finances, to "sell the Canals." Occasionally, too, from parties not apt to be frightened, there comes out a mild inquiry as to the policy of such a procedure. Several party leaders have walked on to the field of inquiry with gingerly tread, and off again, leaving on the record barely a suggestion that it might at some future day be the proper thing to do. No political party has yet ventured to advocate honestly the sale of the Canals, wisely judging that the people recognize too well what has been the chief source of our prosperity to risk it yet. But there is no mistaking the omens which indicate an effort to educate, or rather to wheedle the people into the belief that the best days of the Canals are passed, and that at no very distant day the project of their sale to the highest bidder will be openly avowed and urged.

It is but fair to say that the arguments advanced by the friends of this policy have some plausibility. A State, they say, or a Municipal Corporation, never manages a great public work as economically as individuals do. A Company embarks in an enterprise on purpose to make money; it applies its funds scrupulously upon business principles; it selects men to operate it with exclusive reference to their ability, energy, and honesty. A State selects its agents for political reasons, and too often, with a reckless disregard for their fitness, squanders its funds upon favorites, winks at the malfeasance of its officers, and apologizes for their mal-administration. Pointing to Pennsylvania, they show us that when our sister State found that her canals failed to support themselves she sold out, whereupon her finances looked up, and the canals, relieved from the mismanagement of the State, redeemed their own reputation and the State credit. Coming back to our own State works, they say that the tolls on our Canals have steadily decreased since 1853, except that last year they outran those of 1857 some sixty-five thousand dollars. But the rate of tolls having been largely reduced within the time named, that fact would show nothing,—the tonnage, however, has sadly fallen off since 1853, and in 1858 was but little more than it amounted to in 1851. Meanwhile the debt on their accounts mounts higher and higher every year, and even the interest upon it is unprovided for. The great work of their completion is not yet effected in spite of volumes of promises to the contrary. The enemies of the Canals say it never will be,—that too many are living out of the waste of moneys appropriated for that purpose ever to permit it,—that the swarms of sponges which absorb the funds, supposed by the innocent to be sacredly devoted to "bottoming out" the Canals to a depth of seven feet, are a legion for number, and for might a controlling power in the State.

Great is the pity that so much of this is true; but the question has another side. Our Canals, if they have not paid for themselves, still have in good part paid the expenses of our State Government, and enriched our people beyond all calculation. When they were built, there was no possible way for their construction but to make every tax-payer a stockholder. They opened avenues through regions then unpenetrated, for the untold wealth of virgin valleys to flow in upon the market. They created new departments of industry, gave a profitable business to thousands of artisans and agriculturists, and cheapened the necessaries of life in every family in the State. All this might be true, however, and still the Canals be bad property at the present time. In *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for August there is an article which labors to show that the Canals have seen their palmiest days; that, henceforth, they cannot pay their way, still less ever be able to discharge the indebtedness created on account of their construction. The reasoning by which the writer reaches this gloomy conclusion is, that powerful competitors are in the field with them, that in our fast age Railroads are sure to supplant them, as telegraphing supersedes posting by mail, and Express Companies run off with the Railroad business. The illustration is a very good one, and when the writer shows that the telegraph has rendered the mail-bags useless, or that the Express Companies have ruined the Railroads, we shall be prepared to agree with him that the Railroads of New-York have killed the Canals. There is no road in the country better prepared to carry all the freight that offers than the New-York Central. But during the past year, along the line of that admirably arranged carrier, there was in the busy seasons more freight offering than it could carry without long delays. With all its great facilities, its tonnage of freight in 1858 amounted to but 765,407 tons. During the same year, the canals of the State carried 3,665,192 tons. Were the canals filled up, the freight seeking outlet in this direction would task half-a-dozen Central Railroads to their uttermost capacity. But the West has only begun to furnish the produce that should legitimately find its way through our State. The soil of Illinois even has scarcely been scratched yet, and when the plow is turning to the sun the millions of acres that have never yet been furrowed, the present tonnage of all our competing lines of transit will seem but an insignificant fraction of the round total that will then be developed. And though speed will always be required for the transportation of certain light articles, tasking to their utmost the capacity of all railroads likely to be built, for certain other heavy and gross articles, forming the bulk of the produce of the West, steam on the Canals will be an amply swift conveyance. For the desolate prophets of the *Merchants' Magazine*, a trip to the West, and a moderate faith in the continued growth of our country, would be wholesome and edifying.

The people of New-York have always held that their Canals would not only keep themselves in repair, and promptly pay the interest on their cost, but eventually reimburse every dollar paid for their construction. And there is no valid reason for abandoning this hope. It would be an interesting inquiry how much they have already paid into the Treasury of proceeds which have been diverted to other purposes than the extinguishment of their debt. The amount of that debt is variously estimated by the friends and the enemies of the enlargement. Probably $30,000,000 is all that up to this time is fairly chargeable to their account. Last year, while the shadow of the last financial eclipse was still upon all departments of business,—a very bad year for the Canals,—the tolls taken on the Canals amounted to $2,100,754. The cost of repairs and superintendence to come out of this sum reduces the clear profit some $600,000, which still leaves a million and a half of dollars, a fair five per cent. interest on the thirty millions, so that at the dead low-water mark of last year, the concern is paying. But an additional trifling expense will give seven feet of water to all the State Canals, immensely increasing their capacity, while the general adoption of steam on the boats, now fast coming into use, will hasten the transit of freight, and help to make the cheapest route a sharp competitor for that portion of it which demands speed in its passage.

The Erie Canal has had a tremendous rivalry to encounter, but this rivalry does no permanent damage, unless it be by weakening the faith of the people in the Canal, and preparing the way for its abandonment to private parties. The railroads may for a season, and with an eye to a future monopoly of the business, put down their tariff of rates below a remunerative price, but this is only a matter of time. A railroad must be rebuilt in ten years; a Canal requires but a trifling outlay to keep it in repair, and of the comparative cheapness of transportation by rail and by water, there can be no question. It is by no means fair to compare the tolls of the Canals with the gross receipts for freight by the railroads. In the former case the people are the forwarders, in the latter a company. Any man who chooses puts a boat on the Canal and pockets the profits of his enterprise; but whoever pays railroad freight, the Railroad Company alone does the forwarding. Possibly, if the Canals were sold to a company, their gross receipts might be doubled, but the profits would go to the buyers—not in any sense to the people, with whom they now remain. To the purchasers would be transferred the vast patronage and power that the State now employs, and often so shamefully. But, bad as it is to be ridden by a corrupt Canal interest, over which the people, however, have entire control, whenever they feel it oppressive enough to demand their attention, it would be infinitely worse to have the whole State under the thumb of such a monopoly as the purchasers would wield. Nor is it to be granted without dispute that a private corporation would manage the Canals so much better than the State manages them. The railroads were all built to make money for the builders,—some with the aid of liberal gratuities from the State. Are their finances so very flattering at this juncture? How many of them all in the country are there that can be counted on as a safe and profitable investment? They have enriched the regions they run through, but how many of their original stockholders have got their money back, or a five per cent. interest on their investments? This is hardly a favorable juncture to urge the sale of the Canals. It will be wiser to wait till a few more of our leading roads can pay a handsome dividend without borrowing the money to pay it with, while the stock shall be quoted at par on 'Change. There are two parties who urge the sale of the Canals with very different motives. One is constituted of people in districts remote from the Canals, and the markets they supply, who are impatient of the indirect taxation which the enlargement levies. The other party sufficiently recognizes their value, and "bear" it, that they may buy low. This is wise, "according to the wisdom of this world." By our Constitution the sale of the Canals is forbidden, and it is some six years yet before the next Constitutional Convention can meet to remove the prohibition. Meanwhile, by a steady refusal to provide for the interest of their debt, or to furnish the pittance which would so much increase their capacity, and by constant outcries against their value, perhaps before 1866 they may succeed in persuading the State to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. But as our people are much disposed to look and think for themselves, we anticipate the prevalence of a wiser policy. Being to a great extent travelers, they have noted for themselves the teeming West, and will not grudge the money needed to give our Canals their greatest capacity for relieving it of its harvests. They will more closely watch the elections, to be sure that their administration is confided to competent, faithful men; and having an abiding faith that our tendency is upward, and our motto not a sham, they will continue to believe that our Canals will take care of themselves, and in the future as in the past, enrich the Commonwealth.

The Fall Elections—Vermont Next.

One after another the several States of our American Confederacy elect their Governors, members of Legislature, and officials of lower grades. Unlike the countries of the Old World, where the people exercise political power only as they are able to wrest it from hands which claim a hereditary and divine right to rule, our elections have nothing revolutionary and little that is exciting in their character. The voters go to the polls, quite serene in the assurance that the greatest number will carry the day, and in the conviction that no possible result can make any material difference to themselves in their business, welfare or personal happiness. A change of rulers is here a commonplace affair, the beaten party always submitting with entire good feeling, while, on the other hand, the victors never rejoice immoderately over a triumph which may be brief, and a success liable to a speedy reversal.

Vermont is the next State to call forth her people to the polls. On Tuesday, the 6th of September, she holds her annual election. Though never having elected what is technically styled a Democratic ticket, she is perhaps more democratic than any of her sovereign sisters. She pays her Governor $1,000 per annum, and no more; her Lieutenant-Governor $4 per day, during the Legislative session of six weeks, and the other State officers a salary of $500 each. In advance of every other State, she established an elective Judiciary. Her Supreme Court, which consists of six judges, receiving $1,500 annually for their services, has been certainly distinguished for ability and integrity. The judges, it is true, are elected by the Legislature, and not directly by the people; a mode of selection which has given general satisfaction, the rights of the minority being always fairly considered and allowed. In short, the Green Mountain State, though far from eminent in population or wealth, is possibly the most virtuous and happy community in the Union.

The candidates for Governor, now before the people of Vermont, are Hiland Hall, the present incumbent, and John G. Saxe, Editor, Lecturer and Poet. Gov. Hall is, of course, the Republican candidate. He is a gentleman somewhat advanced in years, of fair ability, and an excellent public reputation, won by long and faithful service in Congress. The contest between him and his opponent is one more of form than substance, inasmuch as Mr. Hall's election, by an overwhelming majority, is a moral certainty. Mr. Saxe is a gentleman of much personal popularity, and might be elected, if the people of Vermont could be induced by any conceivable consideration to go for a Democrat, or if all who have read his poetry, enjoyed his lectures or laughed at his jokes would only yield him their suffrage. The State will, however, go strongly Republican, as she has gone Whig for a quarter of a century. Her star of opposition to the Democratic Party "never sets."

Do You Mean Me, Sir?

"The thief doth fear each bush an officer," says Shakespeare, and an old proverb has it, "Whom the cap fits let him wear it." Our recent article entitled, "A Plea for Boarding-House Keepers," threw a bombshell into several of the boarding-houses of the City. The shells exploded, and numerous boarders were severely mangled thereby, if we may judge by the contents of the letters we have received on the subject.

One writer—an anonymous one, possibly for good reasons, who also withholds the name of the street, and, of course, the number of the house he resides in—indites a missive in the following terms: "You have libeled me, or, rather my wife, and I will make you smart for it. I shall lay my damages at $10,000. If my wife demanded cream in her coffee instead of milk, what has that to do with my not paying our board-bill as soon as, or soon after, it is presented? Why don't you mind your own business?" This gentleman is assured that we did not mean to assert that *he* was the party aimed at, and the same remark will apply to our next correspondent, who indignantly writes: "My wife *does* want cream in her coffee. She is sick, Sir, sick. As Mr. Wititterly said of Mrs. Wititterly, 'a feather might blow her away.' She is gossamer, Sir, gossamer, and her weakness—why should I say weakness—her strength, rather, is cream. Good Heavens, is it come to this, that because a lady desires cream in her coffee, her husband intends to cheat the landlady? It is true that I have not received any rents from the country, and that a slight difference with my employers, (the highly respectable firm of —— & Co.) on the question of brandy with syrup, and Santa Cruz punch, has led to a temporary suspension of my connection with them. But my landlady need not be alarmed, and if you insinuate that cream has anything to do with the nonpayment of my board-bill for seven weeks past, I would have you to know, sir, that my family and personal connections are *la crême de la crême*." We would not willingly question the accuracy of this gentleman's concluding assertion, but his landlady may not unreasonably ask whether his cream of the cream of society, will discharge the milk bill she is owing.

Yet another letter on our allusion to cream. That unfortunate allusion might subject us to a *cremation*, a burning by fire, only that our building is fire-proof. "What a silly person you must be, Mr. Editor," so the writer commences, "to suppose that anybody could think of asking a boarding house keeper for cream in New-York. Why, cream in this City, hasn't been heard of since the days of Wouter Van Twiller, or, at the latest date, since cows were pastured in the Bowling Green. I did not ask my landlady for cream. No, sir, I knew better; but I did mildly, lispingly, suggest milk. Oh, sir, how much poetry is contained in the word milk. When I think of it, as the eminent bard of Nature sings 'I become an infant again, soothed by my mother's lullaby.' A sweet touch, that. But to return to our sheep—I should say to our cows—it was milk, sir, that I asked for, and I can't get it. It is true I am slightly behind in my stipulations as to promptitude of payment, but in the name of the milk of human kindness, are you to point me out to all your readers as a defaulter? And don't say cream again, when cream on Manhattan Island, and I suppose in Brooklyn, is an impossibility."

This correspondent is indubitably correct. Cream is an impossibility on Manhattan Island, and, in all probability, in Brooklyn. But really he thinks the bush an officer. We did not mean to insinuate anything against him. We never knew him, and do not know him now. We but spoke generally, intimating that, not unfrequently, boarders who gave the most trouble, were the earliest to show the white feather on pay-day. But even milk is a serious item in a boarding-house spinster's expenses, who, poor lady, too often finds that the path to Paradise is not through the milky way.

We have many more letters to a similar effect, in respect to personalities complained of, which only show that we struck the centre of the bull's-eye, when we merely took aim at the outer rim of the target. We gather from these letters, on the writers' own confession, that boarding-house keepers are even more swindled than we suspected. From boarding-house keepers themselves we have received so many letters of thanks for our plea in their behalf, that without particularizing any, we acknowledge all—one hundred and thirty-seven in number—with our warmest thanks.

Only think of it. One hundred and thirty-seven boarding-house keepers in this City, in Brooklyn, in Williamsburgh, in Jersey City (although that locality is out of the State, or the United States) and in Hoboken (do. do.) have expended time, ink, paper, orthography, syntax, prosody and postage stamps, in giving testimony to the wrongs which ladies have to suffer, who resort to boarding-house keeping as a means of assuring to themselves a respectable livelihood. One hundred and thirty-seven! and how many are there who, suffering all the wrongs, have not the courage to express a wish that they may be righted?

On the other hand, we have several complaints from boarders. *Audi alteram partem.* We only notice a few of these. One writer, a single gentleman, was disgusted because soup was only provided once a week, and there were no girls to flirt with. Therefore (and he gives these reasons as the *qua sunt demonstranda*) he refused to pay his bill, and removed his luggage, one small valise, to other quarters. He also omitted, by mistake, of course, to settle with his laundress. We leave him without comment.

Another aggrieved boarder, a married man, without children, *in presentu*, whatever there may be *in future*, agreed to board last Winter for "a permanency of eight months," as he terms it, the fuel to be good anthracite coal. He did not get the anthracite coal. He was shoveled off with coke. The cheat, he insists, was abominable. When he complained, they offered him charcoal, which, as he had no intention of committing suicide, or of suffocating his wife, he refused, and now he cannot even obtain an ounce of that same charcoal wherewith to purify the obnoxious Croton. And they have no filter, and no ice. He offers these grievances as a reason for not paying his bill. We leave him also without comment.

Generally, the remonstrances of boarders, who proffer reasons for not paying, resolve themselves into a charge against boarding-house keepers for incapacity. There is no more weight in that charge than there would be in the same charge against hotel-keepers on the like complaint. Yet hotel-keepers may detain the luggage of their guests who omit to pay, while boarding-house keepers may not. *Protect one, protect both*, is the motto which the law ought to recognize. It might be well if the boarding-house system were broken up altogether. As it is, boarding-house keepers are frequently swindled, and boarders do not, too often, get the accommodations they bargain for, expect, and are willing, in good faith, to pay for. The boarding-house question is mooted. From time to time there will be abundant opportunities to allude to it. We have given the subject an airing.

The Affair of the Monongahela Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As my name appears in your issue this morning, in an article concerning the Monongahela Valley Bank (Pa.) forgery, I deem it but justice to me that you should insert this in reply.

First—It is false that there ever was a firm in Cincinnati under the style of Dye, Langdon & Hawes engaged in publishing a detector, or in any other business.

Second—It is false that I ever had any business connection with either Langdon or Hawes. The former I only knew as a clerk in the respectable banking house of Baldwin, Shaup & Co., Cincinnati, and cannot recollect of ever having any financial transaction with him to the amount of a shilling. The latter, Hawes, I never to my knowledge even saw.

Third—It is false that Langdon ever requested me to see Dr. Hunt about getting hold of the forged paper. On the contrary, Hunt requested me to see Langdon, and get him to have a meeting, remarking, at the same time, that it was not his intention to harass him—desiring me to assure Langdon of that fact, and that it was only a friendly interview that he wanted. I was unable to see Langdon for some time thereafter, and in the meantime Dr. Hunt had returned home. After a time I did see Langdon, and communicated to him the result of the interview—to wit, that he could have the stock upon giving up the certificates.

After having learned that this forgery had been committed, and that the Directors of the Monongahela Valley Bank had compounded a felony by giving back money obtained on forged paper, and being furthermore satisfied, from good authority, that the balance of the money paid for stock had been brought back to New-York, I saw that the bank was gutted, and left a mere shell, I so published this fact to my numerous subscribers, and history and ultimate failure of said bank have amply demonstrated that I did my duty, and that all I said was strictly true. JOHN S. DYE.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Mails by the Schooner *Star*—The State of Parties—A Constitutional Revolt at Jalapa—The Decrees of Expropriation—Movements of Minister McLane, &c., &c.

By the arrival of the schooner *Star* at New-Orleans, we have advices from Vera Cruz to Aug. 14—three days later.

The news is of trifling significance.

Political matters remain tranquil. Nothing, in fact, has transpired in the past month worthy of note. The Constitutional Party here are awaiting, in anxious suspense, news from Señor Lerdo de Tejada and his mission to the United States.

A revolutionary movement had been made at Jalapa, where Robles Pezuela still was, but it had been quickly suppressed. A number of arrests were made—among them a number of officers, who were sent off to the City of Mexico.

News was received at Vera Cruz that the bandit Cobos has been defeated near Huadalara, but it needs confirmation.

It is said that Commissioners are on the way from Gen. Miramon to Vera Cruz to confer with the Constitutional Government in reference to peace; but this is doubted.

Our Minister, McLane, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. La Rionerra, have been sojourning at San Andrea de Tuxtla, and are enjoying good health. They were expected to return to Vera Cruz about the 1st of September.

The Decrees of Ecclesiastical forfeiture have been proclaimed in Tampico, Oaxaca, and Huatusco, producing the utmost enthusiasm. The Government of Juarez is overwhelmed with assurances from every quarter of the popularity of the measures, and of the speedy downfall of the Reactionists.

Señor Gazza, Archbishop of Mexico, has published a brief reply to the Liberal decrees, promising another of greater length presently. He denies that the Clergy have encouraged the Conservative Party, or have ever advanced it a dollar of money.

A large number of persons suspected of Liberal sympathies had been banished from Guanajuato by the Conservatives who hold that City.

Vera Cruz continues entirely free from vomito, (yellow fever,) small-pox, and, in fact, almost every other disease. It is not within the memory of the oldest inhabitants that the city ever before continued, this late in the season, in the enjoyment of such general good health.

The United States sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, and a Spanish steam-frigate, are the only war vessels in port. The United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, from Pensacola, was expected every hour.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following delegates, and their alternates, were elected by the various Republican organizations throughout the City last evening, to attend the forthcoming State Convention to be held at Syracuse. The returns are as full as could be procured up to a late hour:

Dists.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.—	A. D. Barber,	Louis Norman,
	Sheridan Shook,	Amor J. Williamson,
II.—	James Kelly,	Saml. E. Yzschirner,
	Owen W. Brennan,	Germain Metternich,
III.—	John A. Kennedy,	Joseph B. Taylor,
	Levi Folsom.	Henry A. Morgan,
IV.—	Delancy W. Ruevells,	David D'wyer,
	David Miller,	Thos. J. Kennedy,
V.—	Andrew Bleakey,	Thos. G. Girvan,
	Robert Edwards, Jr.,	Chas. Cheney,
VI.—	Spencer S. Benedict,	—— Schaffer,
	Harvey H. Woods.	—— Elliott.
VII.—	Augustus F. Dow,	Nelson D. Thayer,
	John L. Taylor.	John H. Power.
VIII.—	Joseph L. Perley,	John Lewis,
	Geo. W. Roosevelt.	J. Bancroft Stevens.
X.—	Fred A. Olmstead,	Ely Taylor,
	George Folsom.	—— McCauble.
XII.—	Jno. D. Conklin,	Joseph Nagle, M. D.,
	James B. Taylor,	Seaman Johnson,
XVIII.—	Job L. Black,	Elias F. Hall,
	Jos. L. Matthews,	G. F. Woodward, M. D.,
XXI.—	Wm. Haw, Jr.,	James E. Watson,
	John H. White,	Saml. J. Montgomery.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Koch, English Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, died recently, aged 82. Mr. Koch was profoundly versed in European politics, and enjoyed the personal friendship of the late Sir Robert Peel and many other leading statesmen, who entertained high respect for his diplomatic knowledge and experience. He was also honored by marks of esteem from George IV and his successors. He was an ardent advocate of Free Trade, at a period when that question was in its infancy, and 25 years ago he, at great personal expense, endeavored to carry out a scheme of direct commercial communication between England, Germany, and Hungary by means of vessels with movable keels, which could proceed from and to London, passing through the Rhine and Danube, without transshipment of their cargoes. Contending interests and political influences, however, frustrated the accomplishment of his object. He also rendered material assistance to the Government of Sir Robert Peel when that statesman brought forward his Free-Trade measures. His courtesy and hospitality to English travelers of every class were justly celebrated and recorded in every book of travel.

Maj. John Biddle, brother of Nicholas Biddle, died recently at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. Maj. Biddle was a resident of Detroit, and died at the age o 70. He was an officer in the American army during the war of 1812; settled in Detroit in 1816; was elected delegate to Congress in 1828, to represent the Territory of Michigan; was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1835; was nominated for Governor of Michigan, but was defeated by Stephen T. Mason, and was subsequently defeated by Mr. Nowell in the contest for a seat in the United States Senate. Maj. Biddle married a daughter of Mrs. Bradish, of New-York City, who survives him. He has two children living, a son and a daughter. The former, William S., resides in this City, and the latter is the wife of Col. Porter, of the United States Army.

M. Privat d'Anglemont, the Parisian writer, whose death has been lately announced, was remarkable for his eccentricity, preferring to live among the lowest ranks of society to the most comfortable residence. During the last four years, in particular, that he had no regular employment, he never had any fixed residence, and very often not a dinner. That he felt the misery of this wretched existence cannot be affirmed, for several opportunities were offered him to improve it, but he appeared to prefer an unsettled life to a regular one. On one occasion, M. Pereire sent him to Ile d'Adam, charged with a literary work, which only required research. Board, lodging, and 500f. were secured to him. Privat departed in high spirits, but he soon after quitted it to return to his low haunts in

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE CLUB.—There was a gathering of about one hundred of the chiefs and former active members of the Empire Club last evening at Duryee's, corner of East Broadway and Catharine-street. The object of the meeting, as announced in the published call, being to reorganize the Empire Club. The room, which was on the third story, was filled by 8 o'clock, when C. H. BRACKETT stated the object for which they had been convened. JOHN S. AUSTIN then took the chair. C. W. CAMPBELL moved to enroll the names of members. Immediately that business was attended to, when about one hundred names were entered. A motion was then made to elect a President, but the duty of first nominating him was referred to a Committee of ten, to be named by the Chair. The following named persons were appointed that Committee: Gen. Walbridge, Thos. Johnson, Louis Bemell, Wm. Goodheart, Thos. McCabe, Thomas Roalke, Joseph McGowan, David Donavan, Dewitt Forshay and Jas. McIntyre. After retiring a few moments the Committee returned, and through their Chairman, Gen. WALBRIDGE, reported for President the name of JAMES IRVINE, which announcement was received with applause. Mr. IRVINE came forward and silently bowed his thanks to the meeting. THOMAS BARKER was then nominated for Secretary of the meeting, and ALFRED E. CROCKER as Corresponding Secretary of the Club. Calls were made for Gen. WALBRIDGE, who came forward and made a stirring speech, in which he referred in glowing terms to the achievements of the Club in the various political campaigns of the past, and expressing great confidence in the ability of the same body to accomplish much for the success of the Democratic cause during the coming struggle. He said the contest would be decided against them unless the electoral vote of the State of New-York was secured This could not be done unless the election was carried in the City and County of New-York; and without the aid of the Empire Club, with all its harness on, would be a work of great difficulty. He concluded by urging them to keep their powder dry, and have their guns couble shotted. The speech was received with great applause. A motion was made and carried to adjourn and convene again at the call of the President, when the newly elected dignitary invited all bands down to take a drink. The meeting was spirited and harmonious.

WALL-STREET TO BE REPAVED—OTHER STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—The Croton Aqueduct Department yesterday awarded the contract for repaving Wall-street throughout its entire length with trap block pavement, with the exception of a small portion of the street near the river, to be repaved with cobble stones, to JOHN W. PETTIGREW. He is to lay 8,500 yards of the trap block, at $1 75 per square yard, and 190 yards of cobble stone pavement at 10 cents per yard, the work to be done in 60 days. Messrs. JOHN PETTIGREW and J. HUMES are his sureties in the sum of $6,000. There were seven bids for this job. Five bids were offered to put cobble-stone pavement in Fiftieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. THOMAS A. DUNN is to do the work, at 42 cents per square yard, the work to be accomplished in 25 days. Messrs. A. J. DUNN and JOHN H. MCCUNN guarantee a fulfillment of the contract in a surety of $1,000. WILLIAM BAIRD, for 49 cents per yard, is to put cobble pavement in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; time, twelve days; sureties, Messrs. PATRICK GOYLE and MICHAEL CAREY, in the sum of $1,000. JOHN H. MCCABE is to build a sewer in Eighty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to near Fourth-avenue. Prices: $3 53 per lineal foot for sewer; $2 15 for culvert; $100 for basins; and $20 per 1,000 feet for plank. Time, 60 days. Sureties HUGH MCCABE and JAMES DONNELLY, in the sum of $2,000. The same contractor is to build a sewer on Ridge-street, from Broome-street to 75 feet north of Grand-street. Time, 13 days. Prices: $3 29 per lineal foot for sewer, and $2 per 1,000 feet for plank. Sureties as above, except that the sum is only $1,000. MICHAEL CAREY is to build a sewer in Forty-ninth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River. Time, 20 days. Prices: $3 50 per lineal foot for sewer, and $1 per 1,000 feet for plank. Sureties, THOMAS CAINE and THOMAS BOMEN, in the sum of $2,000.

THE TRADE SALE OF TOBACCO.—The first attempt by tobacco merchants in this City to supply, at liberal wholesale prices, the smokers, chewers and snuffers, by opening a trade sale of the weed to which Sir WALTER RALEIGH gave a reputation, was made on Tuesday at the salesroom of Mr. MCCULLOUGH, No. 159 Front-street. The affair was an experiment, and resulted in a disappointment. The largest purchasers were the well-known retail tobacconist JOHN ANDERSON, whose "Solace" has consoled so many millions of his fellow-creatures; the firm of MICKLE & SONS, formerly G. B. MILLER & Co; CAMPBELL, CRANE & Co., of Newark, N. J.; Messrs. WARNOCK, of Utica, with other firms from Boston, Albany and Philadelphia. One thousand and seven hundred hogsheads and 1,100 cases were sold on Tuesday, and yesterday the sale was continued. But the animation had departed, and after the disposal of 400 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 8¾c.@9¾c.; 50 cases State at 16½c., and about 800 bales of Havana tobacco at prices ranging from 24 to 64½ cents per pound, the balance of the catalogue was withdrawn and the sale closed.

FREIGHT MOVEMENTS.—There is comparatively little activity in the foreign freighting business, what there is being mostly confined to cotton. In domestic freights however, the most casual walk along West and South-streets will convince one that the City is in the beginning of a most active business season. Whole blocks in West street were yesterday clogged up by the accumulation of carts, three and four abreast, and piled up with boxes and bales of goods destined for the South and West by the various rail road and steamer routes. The piers also were well filled with merchandise of every description which was being shipped to the principal places of distribution at the West, North and South. Merchants shipping goods to the South and Charleston and Savannah, are compelled to pay draymen $1 an hour for waiting their turn at the wharf-gate. We noticed the string team of the Adams Express go on the Charleston wharf with almost enough freight to load an ordinary steamboat. Our trade with the South is greater than ever. The Wednesday and Saturday steamers are generally full two days before sailing.

EXCURSION IN AID OF THE SCHOOLS ATTACHED TO THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—The people composing the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church in Mott street indulged themselves yesterday in an excursion to Jones' Wood. The assemblage was at once large, respectable and well behaved. The merriment was general, without being boisterous. No accident occurred—no arrests were made, because none were necessary—and nothing could be more admirable than the demeanor of the crowd. Many Catholic clergymen were present, among whom were the Rev. Messrs. MCCLELLAND and TRAINOR, the pastor and assistant pastor of the church, under whose auspices the festival was commenced and conducted, the Rev. Mr. SLEVIN, of Croton Falls, the Rev. Mr. CASSIDY, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mr. O'NEILL, of Rhode Island. The proceeds, which must have been large, are to be used in improving and enlarging the parish schools. Many gentlemen, of whom Mr. JAMES LYNCH, Mr. MOLLOY, Dr. MCCAULEY and EDWARD DONNELLY were prominent, took an active part in promoting the arrangements for the day.

SUMMER TRAVEL RETURNING SOUTHWARDS.—The "season," judging by the movements of travelers, is fast drawing to a close. The railroads and steamers from the east, west, and north, come daily loaded with passengers returning from their Summer tour at the various watering-places. The hotels are full to repletion, and the front parlors of many pleasant mansions in the upper portions of the City shine of evenings again, with a cheerful light, where darkness has brooded for weeks and months. The corner markets and green-grocery men already notice the return of familiar faces, and gratefully enjoy the renewal of trade, which has lain dormant so long. The steamers which ply on the various southern routes experience a perceptible increase in the number of their passengers.

FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left yesterday at 12 o'clock for Liverpool with 66 passengers and $102,450 in specie. In consequence of some delay in the dispatches of the British Minister, the steamer, after crossing the bar to save the tide, was detained off the Lightship until about 6 o'clock P. M., to await the arrival of the steamboat *O. M. Pettit*, which had been chartered by Mr. CUNARD to carry the dispatch agent on board immediately upon his arrival from Washington by the express train. The circumstance gave rise to the supposition that dispatches of unusual importance had been forwarded by the new British Minister, but it is believed that the detention was owing wholly to accidental circumstances. She started just before sunset with a fine southwest breeze.

DETENTION FOR WANT OF A CREW.—The ship *Guy Mannering*, of the Liverpool line, hauled into the stream, on Monday last, being ready for sea—all but having a crew on board. This it was found impossible to obtain, on account of a combination on the part of the sailor boarding-house keepers, who now regulate the tariff of wages out of this port, and dictate terms to the shipowners in other respects. Determined for once not to yield to the combination, the owners sent elsewhere for a crew, which, it is understood, are already on the way hither, and the ship will probably sail to-day.

THE WIND-STORM.—A mild tornado, not a very mild one, but sufficient to give a faint idea of what a real tornado would be like, whirled the dust of the streets, the branches of the trees and the crinoline of the ladies, last night, from 8 to 9 o'clock, in a very extraordinary manner. There was, during its continuance, all the appearance of the approach of a violent storm, but beyond the tearing down of numerous awnings, and the twirling of the boughs of some large trees in the Park and the squares, nothing occurred that is worthy of special notice.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A man named LOUIS DOMAKER has been swindling down-town merchants for some time past out of small sums of money by exhibiting a petition, purporting to be signed by several well-known business firms, which represented the bearer as a deserving object for charity. Among other names attached to the paper was that of Mr. FREDERICK W. MARTENS, of No. 83 Wall street. That gentleman happened to hear of the impostor and had him arrested. The fellow was taken before Alderman BEADY, who sent him to spend six months in the workhouse.

OPPOSITION TO PRISON LABOR.—The societies, composed mainly of shoemakers, who have associated themselves in this City to oppose the introduction of convict labor, met again last night in their Hall in Wooster-street. Many new members subscribed. The only formal business transacted was the appointment of a Committee to wait on the District Attorney in order to ascertain whether there was any law regulating or prohibiting in a commercial sense, the product of convict labor.

AN INFANT BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, five years of age, named MARY E. JOSEPHS, who lives at No. 68 Centre-street, was burned to death on Tuesday from the ignition of her clothes by a friction match with which she was playing. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

DIED FROM HER INJURIES.—Mrs. ANNIE ABRAMS a married woman, 22 years of age, who was burned on Tuesday from her dress taking fire by coming in contact with the cooking-stove, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest and the usual verdict was rendered. Deceased resided at No. 103 Hester-street.

A LITTLE BOY DROWNED.—JAMES CAVANAGH, a boy 9 years of age, fell into the water on Sunday last while playing on the pier at the foot of Dey-street. The body was recovered yesterday and taken to the residence of the child's parents, No. 118 Cedar-street, where Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ANOTHER SIXTH WARD OFFICER IN TROUBLE.—A Sixth Ward Officer named SEAMAN, was suspended from duty last evening, on a charge of drunkenness, it being alleged that while in this condition he was staggering through the streets and in the station-house.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A counterfeit $10 bill on the Union Bank of Troy, made its appearance in the City last evening. It is a photograph, and exceedingly well executed.

CHANGE OF HOUR ON THE STONINGTON ROUTE. —On and after Saturday, Sept. 3, the hour for leaving New-York, by the Stonington steamboats, willl be 5, instead of 6 o'clock P. M.

FIRE IN DELANCEY-STREET.—The Sixth District alarm, at 9¾ o'clock last evening, was caused by a fire in the upper portion of the two and a half story brick dwelling No. 193 Delancey-street. A shoemaker named EDWARD MCDONALD, who occupies the upper portion of the house, was filling a fluid lamp, and the fluid overflowed and set the premises on fire. The alarm was given, and the firemen put out the flames. A little daughter of MCDONALD, aged ten years, and also MCDONALD himself, were badly burned. They were both cared for by the neighbors. MCDONALD's loss on furniture amounts to about $200, on which there is no insurance. The furniture of MICHAEL HAW, on the second floor, was damaged by water about $100, and is insured. The first floor is occupied by THOMAS GAUNN, and his loss is about $100 and insured. The basement is occupied by a shoemaker named MYERS, and his loss is about $50, not insured. The building belongs to the estate of HENRY HART, and is damaged about $260; insured in the Broadway Insurance Company. JAMES MULHOLLAND, a fireman, had a finger smashed in consequence of a collision between No. 11 Truck and Engine No. 19. The firemen are entitled to great praise in rescuing five children of Mr. MCDONALD who were in bed at the time the fire broke out.

Board of Supervisors.

THE TAX-LEVY—THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS—BOTH REJECTED.

The Board met at 1.40 P. M. yesterday—Supervisor BELL presiding in the absence of the President.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a series of resolutions directing that the Tax-Levy be confirmed. Appended to the resolutions was the Tax-Levy without the appropriation of $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records.

Supervisor KENNEDY insisted that the Tax-Levy be read. He was always afraid of that Tax Levy. He had heard something about a compromise, and he wanted to be sure that there was none.

The Tax-Levy was read.

The resolutions were lost for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes—Blunt, Kennedy, Little, Stewart-Voorhis—5. Nays—Bell, Briggs, Roche, Tweed—4.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes with regard to the Tax Levy for 1859, was read. It recommends the confirmation of the Levy, including the item of $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records. The report is signed by Supervisors VOORHIS, CONNER and BRIGGS.

Supervisor BLUNT offered a minority report in favor of passing the Levy without the appropriation for the Commissioners of Records. In the report of Supervisor BLUNT the worthlessness of the Commission was urged in strong language. It was signed by Supervisor BLUNT alone.

Supervisor KENNEDY did not approve of some of the language of the minority report, though he was in favor of the main points of it. He moved that the majority report be amended by striking out the appropriation of $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records.

Supervisor BLUNT said he generally made his reports in such language as he chose to use. The majority of the Committee had come very near inducing him, unwittingly to vote for the appropriation for the Commissioners of Records, and he deemed no language too harsh with which to stigmatize their conduct in the matter. He, however, would vote for Supervisor KENNEDY's motion. Supervisor BLUNT said he could get the printing done for one sixth of the money appropriated in the tax levy.

Supervisor VOORHIS defended the majority report, and opposed Supervisor KENNEDY's motion.

The Board refused to strike out the $193 820 26.

AYES.—Messrs. Bell, Blunt, Kennedy, Little and Stewart—5 NAYS—Messrs. Briggs, Connor, Roche, Tweed and Voorhis.

Supervisor TWEED moved to reduce the appropriation in the Tax Levy for Police Salaries by $58 565. In the Tax Levy $1 226 365 was appropriated for Police Salaries, while $1,167,800 was sufficient for all the expenses of the Department provided for by law.

Supervisor KENNEDY claimed that Supervisor TWEED's figures were incorrect.

Supervisor TWEED said they might be, but he had experienced so much difficulty at the Police Headquarters in getting information that he was compelled to take the best *data* that he could find. He amended his motion so as to provide for the reduction of the Police item by $38 765.

Supervisor BLUNT said if this Board had the power to make the alteration in the appropriation, he would vote for it with all his heart. If the Board had the power to make any alterations, he would reduce the Tax Levy by one-half. But the Board had no power to alter it.

Supervisor KENNEDY presented an argument in favor of the power of the Board of Supervisors to alter the Tax Levy by reducing it. He, however, was opposed to Supervisor TWEED's motion.

Supervisor BLUNT explained that the laws of 1813 made it imperative upon the Board of Supervisors to pass the Tax Levy just as it passed the Legislature.

Supervisor TWEED's motion was lost—(Yeas, 5; Nays, 5.)

The question was then taken on the majority report. It was rejected, (ayes, 5; nays, 5,) Messrs. Briggs, Connor, Roche, Tweed and Voorhis voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Bell, Blunt, Kennedy, Little and Stewart in the negative. The minority report was also rejected, (ayes, 4; nays, 6) Messrs. Blunt, Kennedy, Little and Stewart alone voting in the affirmative. Several motions fixing the day of adjournment were lost by tie votes.

After a few minutes of silence

Supervisor KENNEDY arose, and said that the defenders of the Constitution, the saviors of the Union—he believed that was the phrase—had sat long enough to give evidence that they had no desire for thirty days imprisonment and $250 fine. He moved that the Board adjourn to Tuesday next at 3 P. M. The motion was carried.

Commissioners of Emigration.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—QUARANTINE AFFAIRS—FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at the usual hour.

The weekly statement which was submitted shows that 1,278 emigrants arrived at this port the week ending the 31st of August, making a total for the year of 52,718, against 54 133 to the same date last year. There are 735 inmates in the Ward's Island institutions. The balance of the commutation fund on hand is $22 149 62.

The Secretary, Mr. Casserly, read a detailed account of the troubles which the Committee appointed by the Board had met with in attempting to carry out their instructions relative to laying up the engine at Quarantine. Mr. Howes, who was delegated to attend to the business, went to Quarantine, but Dr. Jerome told him that he would not be permitted to take care of the engine or to remove the bedding from there. Mr. H. returned to the City and procured a notice from Mr. Casserly authorizing him to proceed with the work. Dr. Jerome still refused to allow him to do so, saying that he would not be permitted to transact the business in a quiet way at any rate. Mr. H. engaged a locksmith, and getting access to the engine-room, through the windows, removed the locks on the doors, substituted others, and took care of the engine. Subsequently the bedding was removed to Ward's Island. The Counsel to the Board gave it as his opinion that Dr. Jerome entirely transcended his duty in the premises, as he was simply the custodian of the property under the Commissioners. The matter was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report on the action which should be taken with reference to the course pursued by Dr. Jerome.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS stated that some time ago a resolution was passed by the Board, directing that price lists of tickets should be posted in the Garden, for the information of emigrants. This had not yet been done.

The Secretary read a communication from Superintendent KENNEDY, stating that the lists would soon be put up.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS asked for the date of the letter, which proved to be the 17th of August, and charged that the Commissioners were procrastinating with a view to further frauds.

Commissioner CUMMINGS remarked if Commissioner JELLINGHAUS had attended to his duties, he would have known the Board had taken action in the matter. It was hardly the thing for him to be off at Saratoga and other watering-places, neglecting the interests of his German constituents in that manner.

Commissioner JELLINGHAUS retorted, charging Commissioner CUMMINGS with spending his time and energies in wire-pulling at Albany. "If you talk to me of going to watering-places," said Mr. J., "I pay you back in your own money."

Commissioner LOW moved that Commissioner JELLINGHAUS be appointed a Special Committee to see that official price lists were posted in the Garden.

The motion was carried, Commissioner JELLINGHAUS protesting that it would be impossible for him in his private capacity to see that the resolution was carried into effect, when the Board could accomplish nothing. Tickets for Pittsburgh, he alleged, had been sold in the Garden for $7 50, when they could be purchased outside for $6.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board at its last meeting:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Quarantine Commissioners be accepted and that the Quarantine Commissioners be informed that in the judgment of this Board the public welfare requires that the Quarantine Commissioners should retain the control and management of the floating hospital, and that this Commission will pay the current expenses of the care and treatment of the sick, but not including the pay of the master and men employed in charge of the said ship occupied as a floating hospital.

Health Commissioners.

AN UNJUST CLAIM—QUARANTINE AVOIDED.

The meeting of Health Commissioners at noon yesterday, was a more interesting one than their meetings of late have been. Dr. GUNN stated that he had given permission for the *Brontes*, from Sierra Leone, to come up to Hunter's Point, and for the steamer *Ocean Bird*, from Havana, to come up to MORGAN'S Iron Works for repairs. The Health Officer reported a number of arrivals from Southern ports. It was directed that each vessel be detained five days for observation. The bark *P. C. Alexander*, from Havana, had had four of her crew sick with yellow fever in that port. Two died and two were left at Havana. It was directed that she be detained fifteen days in the Lower Bay, and that the schooner *J. C. Stanley*, from the same port, be detained nine days. City Inspector DELAVAN reported that nuisances existed at the Third-avenue Railroad stables and at the Colored Home. Their nature was not specified. He was directed to report a plan for abating them.

It was directed that the bill of ROBERT J. LOW, amounting to $150, for extending the sewer in Sixteenth-street, be paid. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, requesting the Board to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee of that body with regard to the proposed purchase of a steamer for Quarantine purposes. Alderman MCSPEDON and Dr. MILLER were appointed such a Committee. Dr. GUNN stated that a number of vessels had come up to the City through Hell-gate and the East River, so as to avoid Quarantine. It was ordered that such vessels be subjected to Quarantine regulations.

Drs. ROCKWELL and MILLER, the Special Committee recently appointed by the Board to consider and report upon a bill rendered by the Commissioners of Emigration, against the City, sent to the Comptroller, and by him transmitted to the Board for their consideration, reported adversely to its payment. The bill amounted to about $24,000. The items, it will be remembered, were for the use of a building in Franklin-street as a hospital, which was taken from the Commissioners of Emigration, and so used at the order of the Board of Commissioners of Health in 1854, just after the Emigration Commissioners had been at considerable expense in fitting it up for themselves. The Committee say that "two of the members of the Committee were members of the Board of Commissioners of Health in 1854, when it is alleged this bill commenced. So far as the then Commissioners of Health are concerned, they report that they have no knowledge of any contracting or ordering of bills of this kind during the cholera season, or at any other time, except so far as the rent of the building in Franklin-street is concerned, which was used by them three months as a cholera hospital. The entire expense of the two hospitals and the treatment of some 938 patients amounted to about $15,000, or about $16 for each patient. The Franklin-street Hospital treated some 697, of which 323 were chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration. The Mott-street Hospital treated 331, of which 205 were chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, making in all 528 patients, costing $8,448. The Commissioners of Emigration are, therefore, indebted to the City so much as this amount exceeds the rent of the Franklin-street Hospital for three months. The remainder of the bill, so far as the Commissioners of Health are concerned, this Committee believe to be entirely erroneous and without foundation as a charge against the City; we would therefore recommend the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commissioners of Health, the accompanying bill of the Commissioners of Emigration is neither a just nor legal charge against the City.

The resolution was passed, and the bill directed to be returned to the Comptroller with a copy of the Committee's Report.

Dr. GUNN reported that the steamboats *Dr. Kane*, *Rescue* and *Marilander* are employed at Quarantine.

The Murder of the Hon. Mike Walsh.

At the conclusion of the inquest upon the body of the Hon. MIKE WALSH, who was found dead in the area of a house in Eighth-avenue, last March, Coroner O'KEEFE issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named PATRICK MULHOLLAND, who was believed to be implicated in the supposed murder. MULHOLLAND, however, eluded the police, and let the City for Kansas He remained there until a few weeks ago, and returned to this City on Monday last. About 2½ o'clock yesterday morning MULHOLLAND was seen in company with some fifteen others, all persons of bad reputation, in the Bowery, by Officers SUTTON and LAWTON, of the Seventeenth Ward, who immediately arrested him and took him before Justice OSBORN, who committed him to the Tombs. The prisoner is spoken of as a hard character, and is said to have served two or three terms in the State Prison. There was no evidence elicited at the inquest which would be sufficient to hold the accused.

Probable Murder in the First Ward.

Last evening at about 9 o'clock, a serious affray occurred between two men in the First Ward, which will probably result in the death of one of them. A boatman named JOHN HAYS, and another man named EDWARD KELLY, met in a liquor store corner of Whitehall and Bridge streets. KELLY was drunk at the time and quite boisterous. He asked HAYS to drink with him, but the invitation was declined. KELLY insisted that HAYS should drink, but the latter still refused, making the former quite irritated in consequence—so much so that he challenged HAYS to fight. HAYS refused, and retreated towards the street, KELLY following him. When the two had fairly got from the building, KELLY is said to have recommenced his abuse, and closely pressed HAYS, who then drew a two barreled pistol and fired at his opponent. The ball lodged in KELLY's abdomen and he sank to the ground. Officers ROLAND, of the First Precinct and OLDEN, of the Twenty-sixth, were quickly on hand, and conveyed the wounded man to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. HAYS was arrested and locked up to await the result of the injury he had inflicted. The affray caused quite an excitement.

Police Reports.

A HOTEL THIEF.—Mr. James S. Libby, one of the proprietors of Lovejoy's Hotel, was disturbed at an early hour yesterday morning by some one attempting to unlock the door of his sleeping apartment. Quickly opening the door, Mr. Libby found a stranger, who gave his name as James Green, standing in the hall. At sight of Mr. Libby the man immediately started down stairs, and left the house, running rapidly down Beekman street. He was followed by two of the employes of the hotel, who captured him and handed him over to the Police. The prisoner was taken before Alderman BRADY, who committed him for examination

ALLEGED BURGIARS.—The hose-pipe manufactory of Mr. Andrew Sembler, of No. 209 West street, was entered by burglars on the night of the 25th inst., and $50 worth of hose-buts, copper-rivets, tools, &c., were stolen. Yesterday, Bartlett Cunningham *alias* Martin, and Wm. J. Keller *alias* Shot, were arrested by Officers Rollins and Field, of the Fifth Ward, on the charge. A portion of the property, which was recognized by Mr. Sembler, was found in possession of the prisoners. They were all committed for examination by Alderman BRADY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—John Phillips, of Indiana, made a complaint before Alderman BRADY, yesterday, against George L. Ward, the bogus ticket seller of No. 151 Liberty-street. The complainant alleges that Ward sold him, for $25, a ticket for Liverpool, which was pronounced utterly worthless when presented on board the vessel. The swindler was held to answer on the charge.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—Officer Farley, of the Detective Police, arrested last evening a woman named Mary Callahan, *alias* "Mother Nash," on a charge of picking the pocket of Miss Pritchard, of New-Haven, of $100, in one of the Sixth-avenue stages. Mother Nash is an old offender, and was locked up.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

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Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year: Two Copies to one address $5: Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER.

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year; Three Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

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The TIMES BUILDING is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.

CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, PENN.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Just Returned from Europe.

One of the members of our firm having made the tour of Europe, and visited all the principal PRINTING HOUSES, TYPE FOUNDRIES, LITHOGRAPHIC, and MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS, and availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him to familiarize himself with many new and important features connected with the above branches of business, we shall, in the prosecution of our improvements now in progress in these several departments, introduce them in time to be of advantage for the Fall trade.

In announcing our preparations for the Fall Trade, we take pleasure in returning thanks to our numerous patrons for their continued favors extended to our house, and feel obliged to say in this connection, that the new features obtained from observations abroad which we contemplate introducing, will merit their renewed attention. It is our desire that "THE PRINTING HOUSE OF THE UNITED STATES" shall meet the requirements of the business public in every particular, and we think our arrangements, when perfected, will secure this much desired end.

We invite orders from all sections of the country for PRINTING, BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, LITHOGRAPHY, ENVELOPES, &c., &c., which will be executed promptly and reasonably, in the best style and of the best material.

GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO.,

GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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COPPERPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS,
ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS,
FINE CUT AND COLOR PRINTERS,
Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Pearl-st., and 79 Pine st., New-York.

Malicious Falsehood!!

We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Grover & Baker's New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by R. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Opening of the Hat Season.

FALL 1859.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

GENIN has the pleasure of notifying the public, that on

THURSDAY, Sept. 1,

He will open the Fall campaign with the most complete, original, and extensive stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS.

GENTLEMEN'S FELT and BEAVER HATS, BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,

Brought out expressly for the present season, and adapted to all tastes and pursuits.

GENIN, Hatter, No. 507 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley st., New-York.

Washington Morton's Famous Wines.

CHATEAU MARGAUX, 1844.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1844.

The veritable wines of this vintage. A few cases at $36 per dozen. "No gentleman will drink the wine of 1844 who can drink that of 1844."—LORD BROUGHAM.

For sale by FREDERIC S. COZZENS, 73 Warren st.

Why Need We Go Abroad for our Remedies—Whilst in our fields and forests medicinal herbs and plants are found growing which have ample virtues to cure all the diseases peculiar to our climate?

Dr. ARNOUX'S CONCENTRATED NERVINE is the combination of the extracts of certain American plants which have a powerful effect in relieving neuralgia convulsions, hysteria, nervous debility, &c. Sold by H. T. KIERSTED & SON, corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Spring Beds—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Druggists Can Now be Supplied With Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT, every bottle warranted full, and to keep for years. Liberal arrangements made for advertising with country druggists. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

Young Men Wishing to Engage in Business and anxious to select a pursuit in which they can best succeed will find great aid from a Phrenological examination as given at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Suspensories, and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Barthoff's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $60
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 434 Broadway.

Fall Opening.

WHITE opens his Fall styles of Hat for Y. G. and gentlemen, to-day, at his store, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Three-ply Linen Collars, $1 50 per dozen.
SILK, SATIN AND BOMBAZINE STOCKS.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Geo. Saunders' Metal'ic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

To Ladies.—THE ONLY PLACE IN NEW-YORK to get KNEE IMPORTED SHOES and MARQUISATES is at MILLS, No. 371 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $65 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines

Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, drum-makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

MARRIED.

JONES—SHEPARD.—At St. Thomas' Church, New-Haven, on Tu

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year. Term opens Sept 15. Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City. GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals. EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE. Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st. JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, Will reopen Sept. 5. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS. FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October and terminate on the 16th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, HAMILTON FISH, GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN, GEORGE T. STRONG, WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from 61 West 23d-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 5, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Owen's, No. 606; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 16th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15, on which occasion attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. RANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Teacher. Terms moderate. Personal inspection by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 630 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

She will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 20th of August. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Bochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Academic year commences September 5th, 1859. Board and tuition in English branches only $32 50. For circulars containing terms, reference and other particulars, address C. E. BENEDICT, Principal and Proprietor.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE. UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds of the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed GORHAM D. ABBOT, Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST., Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested. Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY, THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MESSRS. MASSETT AND VILLEPLAIT'S Classical, English and French School—eighth year—No. 1,067 Broadway, between 26th and 30th sts., for the instruction, personally by them, of 25 boys, in English and English Literature, recommences on THURSDAY, the Latin, Greek and French Languages, Mathematics, Sept. 15, 1859. The instruction is individual, thorough, complete, systematic, disciplinarian and philosophical. Mr. MASSETT'S private residence, No. 109 West 20th-st.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal. This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HURRAY HALL. THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2. M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 12, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. J. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d st.

ALL FOR $10.—PENMANSHIP AND ARITHMETIC, three months 78 lessons, or book keeping (lessons unlimited) for $10. Commutation for all branches to qualify young men for business, $20; ladies' writing lessons, $2, 16 lessons. PAINE'S Academies, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERman, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University wishes pupils. He has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in Classics, Mathematics and Modern Languages. Address A. M., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MORRECUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

PHILLIPS' INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—No. 133 Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 8. For circulars and particulars call on or address at the Institute, the principal, B. F. PHILLIPS, A. M.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH Boarding and day School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual term begins Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 214 West 18th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5. JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 24 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

MISS T. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., rear Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 294 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5. J. L. MARSHALL, Rector.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 171 East 13th-st., New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 28 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, with gymnasium under special teacher, No. 871 Broadway, corner 18th st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Saunders's No. 683 Broadway, at No. 186 2d av., at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 15, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by first-experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burton's, No. 49 8th-av., and the school.

P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY will prepare boys for College, or will give instruction in the Classical and English Branches, either privately or in a school.

REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Profs. Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York. Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS IS PREPARED to receive young ladies who wish to pass the Winter in New-York for the purpose of private study, or attendance on concerts and lectures, without being subjected to the strict regulations of a boarding-school. Address Mrs E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th st., New-York. References exchanged.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE MISSES JOHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 36 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. MAURICE'S SCHOOL, SING SING, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 1. A punctual attendance on the part of pupils is requested.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin Languages, which he has taught for many years in London, ceases to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages in some College, University, or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 185 East 12th-st., near the 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, near New-York City: must be a Christian lady of experience, capable of teaching all that pertains to a thorough English education; also, vocal and instrumental music, French and Spanish; an Episcopalian preferred. Address, for 3 days, with terms and references, T., Box No. 2,575, Post-office, New-York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY will prepare boys for College, or will give instruction in the Classical and English Branches, either privately or in a school.

REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Profs. Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Howland, Esq., New-York. Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a private family; she is fully competent to teach all the English branches, the rudiments of French and of music. Best of references given. Address Box No. 6, Somerville, New-Jersey.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching and fully competent to teach the English branches, French, music, &c., desires to make an arrangement to give daily tuition in a private family, or would receive pupils at her residence. Address M. M., No. 248 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS.—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—AN English lady is desirous of a reengagement. She instructs in the higher branches of English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) music and drawing. The highest references can be given. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD MUSICAL education, wishes to form an engagement of a few hours each day, or as resident teacher in a school; if required, would teach the rudiments of drawing, or assist in English grammar. Address M., Box 106 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English Literature. Address Box No. 3 660.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess in a family or teacher in a school, either in the City or country. Advertiser instructs in English, French music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family, by a lady of good education; she will instruct in music, French, drawing and all the English branches; will go South or West; references exchanged. Address GOVERNESS, Spring-st. Post-office.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED, EARLY IN October, a gentleman to teach modern languages and drawing, in a literary institution of established character. Address X. Y. Z., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN. A RECent graduate from one of the best institutions, a situation South as teacher; best of references given. Address A. B., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes an engagement as English Teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, Albany, N. Y.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD THE steamer *Armenia*, on Saturday last, a leather SATCHEL, with steel clasp, containing 1 gold watch and chain, 2 daguerreotypes, 1 hair breastpin, 1 hair bracelet, 1 hair necklace, 1 mosaic breastpin, 1 oak cross, and 1 gold pin, with other articles of less value. The articles are mostly presents from a deceased mother, and their return will be thankfully acknowledged by the only surviving daughter. The above reward will be paid, with all expenses for its delivery, by WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

LOST—IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., on Saturday evening, the 27th inst, a worsted shawl, black and white plaid on one side, gray with spots on the other. One round and one square corner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 68 West 20th-st.

LOST.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID for the delivery, at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel, of a black enameled leather traveling BAG marked "S. T. I.," which was left late on Tuesday afternoon in a Broadway, 8th-st., and 6th-av. stage.

FOUND—IN PACIFIC BANK, A FEW DAYS SINCE, a POCKET-BOOK, containing valuables. The owner can have the same by calling at the Bank and paying for advertisements.

FOUND—A SILK SKIRT.—THE OWNER CAN have the same by addressing E. A. CONNELL, Springfield, Mass.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON CRIBS, IRON HAT-STANDS, IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools, Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons, Brackets, and every other article of BRONZED IRON FURNITURE, can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer, JAMES SCOTT, Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $35 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, ON 5TH AV., AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there will be a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pointe-Clear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by Your obedient servants, HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

PARAN STEVENS, A. B. DARLING, HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3¾, 5.10, 6.40 P. M. CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 359 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or three or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st Ferries.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with board, for ladies and gentlemen, or single gentlemen, after the 1st of September, at No. 794 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, on the second floor, with all the modern improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 21-av.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on third floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, at No. 40 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 21st st, near 6th-av., would let, with full or partial board, to a gentleman and wife, without children, a large well-furnished room on second floor; house is modern, and has gas, hot and cold water, &c, throughout. Terms from $14 to $16 per week. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN can secure very pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family (no other boarders) in Washington-av., near Fulton-av. Delightful location, with modern improvements. For further particulars, apply to S. DOUGHERTY, druggist, corner Bridge and High sts, Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, may find board, with large and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, child and servant wish board in a private family, with no other boarders. Location between 14th and 34th sts. Address E. W. M., Box No. 3,604 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, Apply to CEAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st, near 3d av.

BROOKLYN.—ANY PRIVATE, PLAIN FAMILY, convenient to Fulton Ferry, who would like to accommodate a single (without children) with board, may make an agreeable arrangement by addressing EUGENE, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, all this week. Can furnish their own bedroom furniture, &c.; would like two rooms adjoining.

PRIVATE BOARDING AT NO. 100 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, near Clark-st., a very pleasant parlor and bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a young gentleman. The house is very pleasantly situated, and the location one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the Vital Fluid and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractise and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIBSEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McLougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York,
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of BICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARMOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhœa) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new origination and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. An atomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. 'Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES.

MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages. Limp, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, late discoveries in reproduction European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers and) receipts and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind; relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Retail, of Coddington, No. 315 Broadway; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; Dr. S. C. Green corner Broadway and 14th st.; Dr. C. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; P. B. Knapp, No. 262 Hudson st.; J. H. Dawson, No. 582 8th av.; J. Parmlee, No. 4 5 8th-av.; T. Bailey Bible House corner 4th av. and Astor place. The Nervous Antidote can be had of any of the above-mentioned respectable druggists in its original cure state, of many others, and of JAMES T. STRATTON, M. D., Sole Proprietor, No. 111 4th-av. New-York.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise, &c.*, offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 138 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

FOR SALE.—WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—We offer for sale the entire business thereof, with recipe, stereotype plates &c. To an active man with capital this business will be a fortune. PYNE & CO., Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York. No agents need apply.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the chanterist dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. Private Consultation. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division st. Boot for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st., New-York, Aug. 23, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 1 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, who by special ordinance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st, New York, Aug. 14, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.

H. PERKINS, Secretary.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

MARBLE MANTELS, MAHOGANY DOORS —Splendid, Also, other doors, &c, Apply at No. 826 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT in all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. SNEY & OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 63 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

A FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY wish to add $50 000 to their capital. The present capital is as well and safely invested as any in this City, and the business is prosperous and steadily increasing. The chief officer is willing to retire, providing the right party offers. A more desirable opportunity to make a profitable investment, and obtain a desirable position is seldom offered. Address (in strict confidence) PHILIP REYNOLDS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

$10.000 CITY OF QUINCY 8 PER CENT. Bonds. $35 000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds; also Second-av. Railroad stock and a variety of Bank, and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies' stocks. For sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No 54 William-st, up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES.—$200 000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and with doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary forms for paying a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1859.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, due on the 1st inst., will be paid on and after that date, at the office of GEORGE W. McLEAN, No. 24 William-st.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—The interest on the Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1, will be paid on that day, at the Bank of North America. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. GALE,
DUDLEY S. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAYMOND, Asst Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. HANSON,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. PENNY BAILEY,	O. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. E. ESQ.,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. SOPER,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	J. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP,

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300.000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT G. ROWE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860—Dated June 21, 1859. DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je22-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.

HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }
mh17-law6m Pe

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS late of the City of New York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.

JOHN H. MORRELL, } Executors.
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, }
my19 law6w Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 3, 1859.

MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administratrix.
mh3-law6m Th*

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS.
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.			FOOT 8TH-SLIP.		
6	A. M.	1 P. M.	7	A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7	A. M.	3 P. M.	8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15	A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11	A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30	P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 130th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SEAVER-BURN, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LIMOS, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P. M.,	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29,	6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A. M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring st., 9:20, Pier No 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. BRECHOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9½ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M., Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $1; Deck, $1; no charge for berths. The steamer C. VANDERBILT, Commander, leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East river, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip (East River) every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE CRISPIN leaves 9 o'clock A. M. for Keyport, at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND KOSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrow-st. at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—6 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—8:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after SUNDAY, April 3, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Barclay-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Rochester, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, and at Suffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains and at 3:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Easton and at trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 o'clock.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 16, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Hyde Park 8:45 A. M. and 4 and 6:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:45 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 32d sts. Train for New-York leaves Troy at 4:45 and 8:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Sprouse 12 M and 5:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 13 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM-WHEEL STEAMBOAT
FOR SALE.

The steamboat TRAZER, in good order and ready for service. Length 148 feet, beam 27½ feet, hold 7 feet 11 inches; two engines, 40 horse-power each. Also, one steam boat, 65 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 7 feet 4 inches hold; engine 26 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Several other Steam Vessels. Steam Engines and Boilers for sale. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No 172 Broadway, New York.

EXTENSIVE FACTORY AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber wishing to give up active business will sell out his manufacturing establishment in the City of Perth Amboy, including engine machinery and tools, mostly new, United States mail lock contract, and patent for the new padlock if desired. This business will yield $20 000 annual profit and may be increased to almost any extent. One half to three fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent for a term of years; or he will sell a part to a suitable party who will carry on the business vigorously. Apply to J. ANDREWS, Perth Amboy N. J.

$25.000.—A GENTLEMAN RETIRED from business, having become tired of an idle life is in want of a reliable partner—will furnish equal amount of capital—to engage in a safe and profitable cash business, of which he is acquainted. References in regard to standing exchanged. Address Box No. 1,806 Post office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS to meet with a party that will invest with him from $5 000 to $10,000 in a Western enterprise that promises to yield a very large income for years. Address, for interview, D. P. JOHN, Box No. 2,241 Post-office, New-York.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 143 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms, apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF a valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDES, No. 348 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $80.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Not Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Extensive Conflagration.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROPE-MANUFACTORY—LOSS $150,000.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the jenny-room attached to Messrs. MARSHALL & WEATHERBEE'S rope manufactory, on Bushwick-avenue and Wyckoff-street, and spread so rapidly that the entire premises were destroyed, together with almost all of the contents, valued at from $125,000 to $150,000, upon which amount there is an insurance of less than $40,000.

The fire was first discovered by a teamster in the employ of the Company, who, at the hour named, was on his way to the stables to feed the horses. When first discovered the fire had made so much headway in the jenny-room that the shutters were red-hot and apparently the whole inside was on fire. The Engineer, who lives near by, was called and promptly went to the engine-room and let all the steam from the boiler into the building, but the building was so open and the material in it of so inflammable a nature—consisting of Manilla hemp and grass, oil, &c., that it had apparently but little effect on the fire. The firemen of the Eastern District were early on the ground, and although their services were of no avail in attempting to save the burning building, they rendered efficient and valuable service in preventing the fire from communicating with THURSBY'S rope-walk—which was on fire several times—and other property in the immediate vicinity.

The main building was brick, three stories high, and the rope-walk was made of wood. These, with the tar-house and nearly all of the contents, except a few barrels of oil and several bales of Manila grass, were destroyed.

By this fire 175 men are thrown out of employment. The loss, as estimated by one of the owners, is between $125,000 and $150,000. Upon this amount there is less than $40,000 insurance, in the following offices:

Adriatic, New-York	$1,000
Lenox, New-York	1,250
Atlantic, Providence	2,000
Atlantic, Providence	1,000
Firemens', New-York	2,500
Hamilton, New-York	2,000
Harmony, New-York	4,800
American, Providence	1,000
St. Nicholas, New-York	1,000
Roger Williams, Providence	1,000
East River, New-York	2,000
Massasoit, Springfield	2,000
Mechanics' and Traders', New-York	1,000
Irving, New-York	500
Manhattan, New-York	1,000
Manhattan, New-York	1,000
Peoples', New-York	2,500
Peoples' Mutual, Worcester	2,500
Bravoort, New-York	2,500
Hampden, Springfield	1,500
Gaspar, Providence	3,500
Roger Williams	2,000
Total	$39,550

POLITICAL.—The Republican primary meetings, to elect five delegates from each Ward and town in Kings County, to meet in Assembly District Conventions for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates from each Assembly District to go to the State Convention in Syracuse, on the 7th inst., will be held this evening. The Assembly Conventions will meet on Saturday. The Democratic Primary meetings will be held on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst.

A Gang of Horse Thieves Broken Up.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS—SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

For a year past, and more particularly during the last three months, farmers and others residing on the upper part of Long Island, have suffered seriously from the depredations of a numerous class of thieves, who have principally turned their attention to stealing horses, not unfrequently adding a wagon, and even sometimes filling it with stolen property and leaving for parts unknown. It is supposed that not less than from fifty to one hundred horses have been stolen, within the period of time named, from different parts of Long Island. In some instances, the horses thus taken have been found by their owners, with tails and manes cropped and otherwise disfigured, so as almost to defy identification with any degree of certainty, unless the owners were long familiar with the animals, and knew some particular trait or mark which could not be concealed or eradicated, so cunning were these interlopers. Others have recovered their property by paying a reward to the real thieves, or their agents. Many persons have submitted to this infamous operation, rather than be at the mercy of these shrewd financiers, and lose everything. So bold have they recently become that the report of a horse stolen was almost a daily occurrence. Their operations were not alone confined to the country, but city livery-stable keepers were levied upon. This has been accomplished by hiring a team and not returning it. These desperadoes, however, it is hoped, have taken at least one horse too much, and if we are not misinformed the whole gang are in a fair way of getting the punishment their conduct has so long merited, through the agency of Sergeant JOHN MATHEWS, of the First Precinct Police. On the night of the 24th of August, a valuable horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. JOEL CONKLIN, on the Jamaica Plank Road, near Brooklyn. He searched in every direction for the missing animal, but was unable to find any trace of him, and had about given up the matter and placed his loss to the profit and loss account for the year, when on Tuesday last a fortunate circumstance occurred which restored to him his lost property and placed the thief in his custody. Mr. CONKLIN had offered a reward for the horse, and on the day named a man named PETER FOLEY, hailing from New-York, came to him with the information that he had seen a horse similar to the one described, the day previous on a farm in New-Jersey. Mr. CONKLIN, with his informant at once proceeded to the place indicated, and there sure enough was the missing animal. It had been sold at a very low sum to the unsuspecting farmer, and he had hardly time to get over congratulating himself upon the lucky event before the real owner appeared. When the facts were known the horse was surrendered, and under the expectation of receiving the reward which had been offered, the informant was induced to accompany Mr. CONKLIN to Brooklyn. Arriving in Brooklyn, and when near the First Precinct Station-house, Sergeant MATHEWS was made acquainted with the facts, and upon examining the man who had told Mr. C. where his horse was, he recognized him as a person who he had once arrested for stealing. He accordingly took him into custody and charged him with stealing the horse from Mr. CONKLIN. He at first denied the accusation, but said a man in New-York, whose name he gave, had furnished him with the information about the horse, and asked him to see Mr. CONKLIN and get the reward. His version of the matter satisfied the officer that he knew all about the thieves who had recently infested the island, and that he belonged to the gang himself. Acting upon the information received, Sergeant SMITH proceeded to New-York in search of the party whose name he had. He was unsuccessful in capturing this man but in his peregrinations about New-York, he found a horse recently stolen from No. 99 Willett-street, New-York, where it had been sold for $20, when the real value was about $150. Tracing this matter up he arrested that night a man named GEORGE WALKER, for being concerned in stealing both horses, and brought him to Brooklyn. Yesterday the search was continued, and another of the gang, named JOSEPH KEYES, was arrested and also brought to Brooklyn and locked up. Sergeant MATHEWS is now in possession of such information that he expects to be able to recover several more horses and arrest more of the parties implicated in this species of robbery.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND FIREMEN.—At the request, and by the advice of Superintendent of Police PILSBURY, the charges preferred by the Police against some of the Eastern District firemen, for misconduct at a fire on First street, a few nights ago, were withdrawn yesterday. The following is the note addressed to Deputy Superintendent FOLK:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 413 BROOME-STREET, CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

Deputy-Superintendent Folk:

SIR:—Upon consultation with the counsel to the Board of Police, regarding the complaint pending against certain persons connected with the Fire Department of Brooklyn, E. D., I have to advise that, although in my judgment the policemen acted properly, on the first appearance, in checking what possibly might have led to a serious disorder at the time, yet considering the necessity of ever preserving a cordial feeling between two bodies of public servants who are employed in high public duties, it were best that any further prosecution of the complaints be withdrawn. Respectfully,

AMOS PILSBURY,
General Superintendent of Police.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, well-dressed, was found in the water at the foot of Nineteenth-street, (Gowanus,) yesterday morning and taken to the dead-house for identification. The deceased has apparently been in the water about one week. He had sandy hair and whiskers, and full face; black pants, congress gaiters and white tops; woolen sock s, blue woolen undershirt, and over it a white shirt with Marseilles bosom, and figured Marseilles vest; black neck-tie and black sack coat. He was about 30 years old.

BODY FOUND.—A few days since, the body of an unknown man was taken out of the water near Coney Island. An inquest was held and the usual verdict of found drowned, and the remains were decently interred at Flatbush. The deceased was apparently 45 years old, and had on brown pants, white drawers and flannel undershirt.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Harmonic Society, GILBERT L. HAIGHT was elected President for the ensuing year, and CARLL PROX was elected Conductor.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday morning, but no business of general interest was transacted.

BREAD.—The Board of Supervisors have awarded the contract for supplying the Kings County Penitiary with bread for the ensuing year, to the Superintendents of the Poor, at 2¾ cents per pound.

The German Republicans on the Twelfth Section.

A large meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward Association was held on Monday evening, at Chelsea Hall, for the purpose of revising the list of members of that Association.

The Secretary read afterwards a communication received from the German Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward, as follows:

At a regular meeting of the German Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward, held on the evening of the 26th of August, 1859, at the Hotel Manchot, No. 172 West Twenty-fifth street, on motion of H. RICHARD, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Sixteenth Ward German Republican Club are opposed to each and every fusion with a party that do not adhere to the Philadelphia platform of 1856; and further,

Be it resolved, That the members of the aforesaid Club are opposed to every restriction of the actual Naturalization laws of the State of New-York, and, therefore, condemn the paragraph twelve of the Syracuse platform of last year, and that it is the duty of the Republican State Convention, to be held in Syracuse on the 7th proximo, to repeal this obnoxious paragraph.

This communication was after a short debate referred to the Executive Committee. Mr. H. RICHARD spoke warmly in defence of the above resolutions, and explained how obnoxious the paragraph twelve of the platform of last year was to all adopted citizens, and then expressed the hope that the true Republican delegates would repeal the same in this year's Convention. The meeting then adjourned.

Seventy suits have been brought, to be heard at the next term of the Connecticut Superior Court, against Connecticut stockholders in the Air Line Road by the present managers, to compel the payment of subscriptions; and two hundred more are promised.

(Advertisement)

OUT!

KNOX'S LATEST AND MOST ELEGANT PRODUCTION, JUST ISSUED.

Citizens and strangers, travelers, and home-bodies, professional men, shopkeepers, mechanics, and "gentlemen of elegant leisure," are all invited to call at KNOX'S well known Hat Establishment, No. 212 BROADWAY, where can be seen his NEW STYLE OF HAT FOR THE FALL. It is light in weight, bright as a new-coined eagle, durable as can be desired, and exceedingly cheap.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS possess more rare and valuable properties than all other medicines of the present age combined. Old sores are healed by a single pot of the OINTMENT; every derangement of the stomach and bowels yield to the PILLS.

[Advertisement.]

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

They resolve and assuage pain by calling forth the acrid humors from parts internal to the skin. Sold at 25 cents each, at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURE COGNAC BRANDY IN BOTTLES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.

I am now supplying the trade with pure Cognac brandy in bottles, both for medical and private use. The immense success that has crowned my efforts to place a pure gin within the reach of all, under the name of Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and to drive out of the market the pernicious compounds sold as gin throughout the country, led many leading druggists, apothecaries and medical men for some years past to solicit me to pursue the same course in regard to the article of brandy. I should have complied with these requests from all quarters long ago, but was deterred from it by the fact that, owing to the exorbitant prices of brandy in France, consequent upon the shortness of the grape crop for some years, there was no chance of my being able to import the choicest brandy, bottle it, and sell it at moderate prices. Fortunately for me, the grape crop for the last and previous year (and the prospects for this) was abundant, and prices of brandy have fallen to nearly the standard of ten years ago. The duty on brandy is also 70 per cent. lower, and I have now made arrangements with four brandy exporters in France of the highest repute, and am regularly receiving consignments of the best Cognac brandy, which I am bottling and selling as "Wolfe's genuine Cognac brandy." I guarantee with my seal, labels and certificate the brandy so bottled by me as the pure, unadulterated article, and it will be found, when used as a medicine, a beverage or a cordial, healthful and invigorating. It has been a matter of universal complaint that a bottle of pure, unadulterated French brandy was very difficult to obtain, and the purchaser, nine times in ten, was deceived with a vile, manufactured imitation. Of all descriptions of ardent spirits brandy, from its high price, has been the one article that mixers and sellers have turned their attention to, and millions of gallons of so-called French brandy have been scattered, annually, through the land, and have been the primary cause of murders, suicides, cruelties and crimes, and have sent thousands to an early grave, self-destroyers, from *delirium tremens*, *mania a potu*, and horrors, names unknown until unprincipled men began to make maddening compounds and sell as the pure French brandy.

The virtues of pure French brandy need not be told by me. They are known thoroughout the world as a medicine or a mild stimulant. It is, as the French people have named it, "*Eau de la vie*," the water of life. But this applies to it only when pure and unadulterated. Manufactured with the fearful ingredients that make a good imitation, it becomes a death drink to innocent tens of thousands of our age.

To remedy a fearful evil I have commenced importing brandy, bottling it, and selling it as "Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy." I am daily receiving orders from the druggists and apothecaries in all parts of the Union to sell it for medical purposes. They are the proper persons to sell an article that, if good, benefits human life, and if bad, arrests it. The prices can be obtained by personal application at my office, or by letter to UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver st.

(Advertisement)

GOODWIN'S PATENT CHEWING TOBACCO,
AN IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
In putting up
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO,
By Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New-York City.

TOBACCO, of the BEST QUALITY, is selected, neatly wrapped in TIN FOIL, and PATENT PRESSED.

The great advantage of this over other brands consists in the size of the packages, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being PRESSED SOLID it keeps MOIST and FRESH, retains its FULL RICH FLAVOR, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly DETERIORATES—the tobacco growing dry—and littering the pocket, to the great annoyance of the consumer. The dressing which the PATENT TOBACCO undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial, and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants, who receive it direct from the Manufacturers.

E. GOODWIN & BRO.,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement]

THE "DIAPHRAGM-FILTER."

Manufactured by Messrs. MCKENZIE & O'HARA, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sand-stone, which constitutes the filtering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and only requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its proper action.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1859.

From the Tribune (Editorial.)

When we saw this admirable invention, we were struck with its superiority over any filter ever seen. A recent and careful examination, together with certificates of ardent approbation from Drs. MOTT, CHEESMAN, FRANCIS, HOSSACK, PARKER, GRAY, DRAPER and others, have strengthened our convictions of its remarkable merits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 31.

2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '74	101⅜	50	Hud. River R.	b30 35⅛
4,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60,	97	50	do	b60 35⅛
10,000	Penn. 6s, '99	b60 88	50	do	35⅛
15,000	do	b30 88	50	do	35⅛
4,000	do	87⅞	100	do	35
25,000	Mo. State 6s	b60 84	50	do	s10 35
25,000	do	83⅜	100	Harlem Railroad	10⅝
34,000	do	84	250	Gal. & Chi. R	70⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R 6s	92	200	do	70⅜
2,000	M. So Sak'ndBd	58	200	do	b60 70⅜
2,000	do	57⅜	100	do	s60 70
5,000	Pac R. 7s guar by State Missouri	85	100	do	b30 70⅛
500	Ill. Cent R. Bonds	80	200	do	s10 70⅛
1,000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B	15⅞	100	do	s60 70⅜
1,000	Lake S. & W. 2d M.	26	400	Reading Railroad	44⅜
40	Merchants' Bank	106	300	do	b30 44⅜
50	Union Bank	99⅞	250	do	b60 44⅜
30	do	100	200	do	b60 44⅜
100	Penn. Coal Co	83	300	do	s30 44⅜
287	Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	83	200	do	s30 44⅜
50	do	b30 83	150	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 46
50	do	s30 83	25	do	46⅛
10	do	83⅛	100	do	b60 46⅛
25	do	b10 83⅛	225	M. S. & N. Ia g. s.	23
5	Erie Railroad	25⅛	300	do	25⅜
105	do	25	200	do	b30 26
50	Cumb. Coal Pref'd	15	100	do	25⅝
10	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd.	76⅜	100	do	s60 24⅛
100	do	s30 76⅜	10	Panama Railroad	117
300	do	s60 76	50	do	117⅛
250	do	s6 076⅜	25	do	117⅜
10	do	76⅜	500	Cleve & Toledo R.	25⅜
200	do	s10 76⅜	100	do	b60 25⅞
50	do	b30 76⅜	200	do	s30 25⅜
500	do	76⅜	400	do	b30 25⅜
300	do	b60 76⅞	300	do	25⅝
500	do	b60 77	200	do	25
500	do	b30 77	200	do	s30 24⅜
665	do	76⅞	660	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	68
1800	do	s3 76⅜	450	do	b10 68
400	do	b60 76⅜	100	do	b30 68
300	do	s15 76⅜	50	do	s10 67⅜
200	do	s30 76⅜	450	do	67⅜
300	do	b10 76⅜	400	do	b30 67⅜
500	do	b30 76⅜	100	do	s10 67⅜
50	do	76⅜	200	do	s10 67⅜
50	do	b10 76⅜	100	do	s60 67⅜
275	Harlem R. Pref'd	37⅛	30	Chi. Bur. & Q'y R.R.	54⅜

	Tenn. 6s, '90	87⅝	50	Ill. Central Rail'd.	
	Mich. S. 3d m. b.	85	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	s15
	Pacific M. S. Co.	83	200	do	
	N. Y. Central R.	75⅞	100	do	
	do	75⅞	100	do	
	do	75⅞	50	do	
	do	75⅞	100	do	
	do	75⅞	50	do	b
	do	b60 75⅞	350	Cleve & Toledo R.	
	Hudson R. R.	35	200	do	b
	Harlem Railroad	10⅜	100	Chicago & R. I.	
	Harlem R. Pref	37⅛	100	do	b
	Reading R.	43⅜	200	do	b
	Mich. Cent. R.	s30 46	200	do	
	do	45⅝	100	do	
	do	s60 46	100	do	
	do	45⅝	50	do	
	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	21⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The absorbing interest in the Street continues to centre around the Stock Exchange, where the dealings increase in excitement in consequence of the recent rapid advance and the repeated disasters to the jobbers operating for some time past against the market. It was thought by a good many that the two failures of yesterday would necessarily create a panic, to be followed by a very decided reaction in the advance which had overwhelmed them. The market, however, early in the day, opened rather strong again, and prices were again firm on some heavy purchases, for immediate delivery, by a firm in the Stock Board, who subsequently failed to fulfill their contracts. This again threw the dealings, particularly in New-York Central, into confusion, and as the firm in question were unable to deliver low priced stocks or receive the higher purchases made at the morning session, the effect was to replace the latter upon the market. The prices went down to 75 ₱ cent. on the Street, after selling as high as 76⅞ ₱ cent. At the afternoon, the stock recovered to 75⅞, and finally closed 75⅝@75¾ ₱ cent., against 76⅜@76½ yesterday afternoon. The house in question is also understood to have been free sellers for some time of the Western shares. It is not known, though suspected perhaps, that in attempting within the last few days, to cover their exposed position, they contributed to the large advance in Galena, Rock Island, &c. And these were lower at the close, by ¼@½ ₱ cent., than yesterday afternoon, the fluctuations of the day being still wider. The general market for Shares finally left off quite as unsettled as on Tuesday. The Brokers on leaving the Board room made the following approximate quotations: New-York Central, 75¾@⅞, subsequently ⅝@¾; Hudson, 34¾@35; Harlem Preferred, 37@37½; Reading, 43¾@44; Pacific Mail, 83; Panama, 117½@½; Michigan Central, 46½@½; Michigan Guaranteed, 24⅝@25⅛; Illinois Central, 66⅜@67; Galena, 69½@70; Toledo 24½@⅝; Rock Island, 67½@¾. The State Stock were again on the advance, Tennessees, 88; Missouris, 84; and the United States Fives, 102½@103 ₱ cent. Railway Bonds but partially dealt in. Eries, Fourth Mortgage, offered, 39½.

The Stock market, in the estimation of the writer for the *Tribune*, has reached a "point of disaster" to the *Bear* jobbers, whose multiplied failures deprive the Exchange of much of its "*sustaining power!*" We presume the writer means to be understood in the serious and not the sarcastic sense, although we feel bound to emphasise his words, in the surprise which we naturally feel at his extraordinary discovery. The *bona fide* holders of the various securities which his now unfortunate friends have been *sustaining* for eight or ten months past, with little or no check upon their laudable efforts, ought to go into sackcloth and ashes on their sudden reverses, rather than rejoice that the aforesaid power has been wrested from their control! We apprehend that a good many of these Shareholders have not been able heretofore to see the matter in this light. They may even now fail to get this sort of reasoning through their hair, however it may permeate the wool of the *Tribune*. At all events, the repeated failures among this power, within a few days, carry a lesson the reverse of our neighbor's teaching. Not to individualize, we should like to inquire in what way this singularly-constituted conservative interest, sustained the credit of Toledo shares in breaking down the price from 32 to 24 by sweeping sales, last Spring, on time options without the semblance of a pretext of weakness in the Road, its financial management, or future prospects for business. True, soon after such wholesale and frightful operations were initiated against the stock, an effort was made to create the belief that the concern was on its last legs. But when the shareholders soon after met in annual meeting, they discovered no weakness of the kind; on the contrary, they found so much of promise in the new year as to reëlect the old President, whose integrity is without reproach, and to give him the aid and counsel of half a dozen of the ablest railway men in the West, as co-directors. Yet a single young jobber in the Board of Brokers, not the strongest in means, created a false impression against the credit of this unoffending Company, that sent the stock down to 24, and was followed by a still younger and weaker member, who struck down the price to 16½ ₱ cent.! Perhaps, it will be replied, that the friends of the stock ought to have sustained it; and as they were content merely to hold on to their old interest, they deserved to have its credit ruined by the fictitious or gambling sale of five or ten thousand shares by parties who held no interest at all. To this we reply, that when the public discovered the mistake, some weeks ago, and bought the stock up to 26 ₱ cent. they are met by the taunt of the *Tribune*, that even this comparatively poor price, is fever heat, and will not be sustained because the *Bear* power has been rebuked!

The wages of this *conservative* power, earned in the attack just described on Toledo, were subsequently staked against Rock Island and Pacific Mail, both of which, unlike Toledo, chanced to have strong friends on the Street, though neither a whit honester in administration, and the consequence is, that after paying out heavy differences to command the stocks for delivery through a series of contracts, the loss becomes overwhelming.

In another case, one of these jobbers was proverbial through the Street for his bitter hostility against Rock Island. The *sustaining* support he gave it was to proclaim the Road worthless, and to sell its stock *short* by thousands. The management had never offended him, except perhaps to show more faith in their property than he was willing to allow, by taking some of his contracts, yet no terms were deemed too opprobrious to apply to them. The example was followed by others of the same *sustaining* class of jobbers, who had become a fearful power on the Stock Exchange, though against this particular Stock they were not always able to prevail, and were repeatedly punished for their temerity. The sympathy which the *Tribune* writer would now enlist on their behalf, because this property has, in his *present* opinion, reached fever heat at 67@68 although he once thought it cheap in its days of prosperity (that seem to be returning) *at par*, we must consider altogether misplaced.

The last instance of the withdrawal of the *sustaining* power, and the most important in amount, involved a sweeping crusade against the entire Stock list. His was no narrow or vulgar tilting. His lance was in rest for anything or everything, from Federal Fives to La Crosse Scrip, that entered the lists. The country, in his conviction, was going to ruin generally, the banks to break and the commercial world to be overwhelmed, and he determined to interpose his *sustaining* shield against the imposition of all rotten credits upon the people, from the debentures of the United States Treasury and the thirty-two States, downward. He found his profit in this species of adventure through a series of months, when war lowered over Europe, and a doubtful harvest over the West. He entered the month of July covered with honors and with riches. The example of his success was contagious beyond measure, and to render it more imposing he redoubled his *short* interest, just as the two Emperors were smoking the calumet at Villafranca, and a good Providence had vouchsafed a superabundant harvest to the Great West, to the whole country indeed, and to its sadly abused Railways. The time was unfortunately chosen, and the "game of speculation," which our neighbor now charges upon the public, was already in embryo to overwhelm this gallant knight-errant and his less dignified followers. We have no unkind word for him in his repulse. We have rather admired the prompt and off-hand way in which he has borne himself. But at the same time, we can pretend to no false sympathy where the issue proves that he but deeply wronged himself in attempting to wrong the general credit.

We have no purpose, in the foregoing remarks, either to give personal offence in any quarter, or to take issue with the right and propriety, and even usefulness if you please, of a legitimate difference of opinion as to values and the course of the market, on every well regulated Stock Exchange. In speculation, a *Bear* account is quite as necessary, perhaps, to the spirit of the dealings on the Exchange, as a *Bull* account. In former years the competition between the two regulated itself, without prejudice to the public interest. Of late the case has been different, confessedly so; and we are the more free to say as much of the occurrences of the past few days, and the lesson which they should carry with them, because our neighbor has thought proper to intimate that in this check to the futile and long preponderating "power," the market has lost its *best* support.

In Money affairs we learn of no variation in rates of Discount. On demand loans the business among the Stock Brokers is done at 6 ₱ cent. Exchange for the *Asia* closed 110 on London, sales, and 5f. 15¾ on Paris. The extremes for Bank and Banker's bills 109¾@110¼, and 5f. 16¼@5f. 15. The steamer carried out but $102,000 in Specie. The Hamburg steamer to-morrow will take $350,000 in Mexican Silver and about $70,000 in Gold. The Customs to-day were $127,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $14,000; disbursements, $125,000; balance this afternoon, $4,868,764.

The September interests on the Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company, and Erie and Kalamazoo Road, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank. The September coupons of the Cleveland and Toledo Company will be paid at the same Bank. The first mortgage interest of the East Pennsylvania Company will be paid at the office of GEORGE W. MCLEAN, No. 24 William-street.

The following is the report of the Coal business over the Delaware and Hudson Canal last week:

	Week 1859.	Week 1858.	Increase.
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	20,479	14,584	5,895
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	22,621	25,702	Dec. 3,081
Total	43,100	40,286	2,814
	Total 1859.	Total 1858.	Increase
Del. and Hud. Canal Co.	341,970	194 465	147,505
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	448.444	377,080	71,364
Aggregate	790,414	571,545	218,869

The following is the report of the month's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, for August:

Aug. 1, 1859, by balance		$2,136,835 98
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$4,010,565 00	
Patent Fees	4,929 95	
Post-Office Department	223,554 18	
Treasury Notes	427,300 00	
Miscellaneous	145,351 34—	4,811,700 47
Total		$6,948,536 45
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$5,228,761 98	
Post-Office Drafts	55,615 24—	5,284,377 22
Aug. 31, 1859, Balance		$1,664,159 23
By balance, Cr., Disbursing Account	$2,362,893 94	
By receipts during the Month	2,261,104 37—	4,623,998 31
To payments		1,974,197 03
Balance		$2,649,801 48
By balance, Cr. Interest Accounts		$121.030 28
To payments		57 183 88
Balance		63,846 40
By receipts for Customs in Aug., 1859		4,010 575 00
By receipts for Customs in Aug., 1858		3,415,600 12
Increase in Aug., 1859		594,964 88
By balance, Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$341,859 36
By Coin received during the Month	$51,437 98	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	199,253 72—	250,691 70
Total		$592,551 06
To payments in Coin	$65,683 39	
To payments in Fine Bars	181,649 37—	247,332 76
Balance		$345,218 30
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$4,378,116 91	
By fine bars in Assay Office	280,114 36	$4,658,231 27
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	107,189 50	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	261,328 79	
	23,630 97—	392,139 26
Total		$5,050,370 53
Less due Depositors		181,606 22
Balance		$4,868,764 31

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Aug. 30, 1859:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

Foreign Coins	$16,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	8,000 00	
United, States Bullion	201,000 00—	$225,000 00

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER.

Foreign Coins	$30,800 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	2,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	1,200 00—	$44,000 00

TOTAL DEPOSITS.

Payable in Bars	$165,000 00
Payable in Coins	104,000 00
Total	$269,000 00
Gold Bars stamped	$180,984 73
Transmitted to U. S. Mint for Coinage	42,474 80

The City Article of the London *Times* has the following:

"A decision in an appeal case in the House of Lords yesterday embraced a very important question regarding the security of bills of exchange drawn by foreign houses on their English correspondents in cases where two firms may respectively happen to comprise one or more of the same members. In the present instance, a house in Brazil—Messrs. A. YOULE & Co.—drew upon their Liverpool correspondents, Messrs. DEANE & Co, and the bills were sold in the usual manner. They were duly accepted in England, but before their maturity DEANE & Co. were compelled to suspend, and this brought down the Brazil house. The holders sought, according to custom, to prove against both estates—namely, that of the drawers in Brazil and the acceptors in Liverpool; but their right to do so was denied in the Court of Bankruptcy, owing to the fact that the two partners constituting the house in Liverpool were also partners with Mr. ALFRED YOULE in Brazil. This decision had been confirmed by the House of Lords, and it must, therefore, in future, be understood that a bill of exchange drawn abroad upon any establishment in London connected by an "identity of membership will, in the event of bankruptcy, insolve a recourse as limited as if it were simply a promissory note. The result will be to cause the bills of native firms abroad to be preferred to those of English firms drawing upon their own connections. Indeed, this has already been manifested; the Brazilian Government, upon whose account the bills which formed the subject of the present trial were purchased for remittance, having, it is said, since the question was raised, ordered their financial agents to make no more purchases of paper drawn upon Europe by houses thus constituted."

New-York and Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following figures are addressed to the Creditors and Stockholders, and are derived from statements made under oath contained in reports sent to the Railroad Commissioners and State Engineers of New-York by the Directors:

Official year ending	Total amount Capital Stock paid in.	Total amount Funded and Floating Debt.	Total amount Capital Stock and Funded and Floating Debt.
Sept. 30, 1853	$10,000 091	$22,858.895	$32 858,986
Sept. 30, 1854	10 023 958	25,176,669	35,150,628
Sept. 30, 1855	10,023.958	25,906,540	35 930,498
Sept. 30, 1856	10.023,958	25,852,068	35,876,025
Sept. 30, 1857	11 000 000	26,873,462	37,873,462
Sept. 30, 1858	11,000,000	27,170,274	38.170 274

Total increase in five years of Capital Stock and Funded and Floating Debt.....$5,311,288

The earnings of the road for the seven years ending Sept. 30, 1858, comprising all the full years that the road has been in operation to Dunkirk, were as follows, as we learn from a table accompanying the last annual report, signed B. E. BARNES, Auditor, from which the figures given are derived:

Year.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Expenses per cent.
1852	$3,537,766	$1,871,167	52.9
1853	4,318,962	2 518,781	58.3
1854	5 359,958	3,007,516	54.6
1855	5,488,993	2,861,875	52.1
1856	6.348 990	3,201,996	49.6
1857	5,742 606	4,054,631	70.6
1858	5,151,616	3 871,908	75.1

Expenses on the average, annually, fifty-nine per cent. to run the road:

The average annual earnings	$5,135,556 26
The average annual expenses	3,055,410 99
The average annual surplus	$2,080,145 27

The above annual excesses over the road expenses were used for paying interest on funded and floating debts, stock dividends and construction account, as is more fully explained below:

During the first three years that the road was operated to Dunkirk, *dividends* were declared and paid in these amounts, in cash:

For the year ending September 30, 1852	$416,334
For the year ending September 30, 1853	292,660
For the year ending September 30, 1854	700,605

Taking the "construction account" at date Sept. 30, 1858—*sixteen and a half months subsequent to the inauguration of the road to Dunkirk*—and comparing said account with the "construction account" as it stood at date Sept. 30, 1858, the items given stand thus:

	Sept. 30, 1858.	Sept. 30, 1858.	Increase
Grading	$12,959,619	$13,649 328	$689,709
Superstructure	2,374,186	2,575,985	201,799
Machine and Work Shop	233.778	296 771	62,992
Machinery in Shops	161,604	181,090	19,485
Freight and Passenger Depots	513,362	567,683	54,320
Water Stations and Wood Sheds	254,041	278,362	23,421
Locomotives and Tenders	1,362,971	2 062,210	699,245
Passenger cars	326,659	348,077	21,117
Freight cars	1.470.402	1 738,590	268,188
Iron	3,764,216	4,061,512	297,296

Total increase on these ten items for five years.....$2,347,876

Average annual increase on said items for five years.....$467,575

The increase on all the items in the "construction account" in the five years aforenamed, was.....$2,835,798

Average annual increase in "construction account".....567,159

At these two dates, to wit, Sept. 30, 1853, and Sept. 30, 1858, the "characteristics" of the road thus compare:

	1858.	1853.	Increase.